# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,372.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Mahomerah, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship COMORIN, 650 tons, 100 H. P., Commander J. A. Browne, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st November, at noon.

| Up. | Nov. | Down. | Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 1 | Leave Bussorah | 19 |
| ,, Kurrachee | 5 | ,, Fao | 19 |
| ,, Guadur | 6 | ,, Bushire | 21 |
| ,, Muscat | 9 | ,, Linga | 23 |
| ,, Bunder Abbas | 11 | ,, Bunder Abbas | 25 |
| ,, Linga | 12 | ,, Muscat | 27 |
| ,, Bushire | 15 | ,, Guadur | 29 |
| ,, Mahomerah | 15 | | Dec. |
| ,, Fao | 16 | ,, Kurrachee | 1 |
| Arrive Bussorah | 17 | Arrives Bombay | 4 |

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. MARTABAN on TUESDAY, the 2nd November, at noon, calling at the undermentioned Ports, viz. :—

| Down Steamers. | | Up Steamers. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 2nd Nov. | Leave Cochin | 9th Nov. |
| ,, Rutnagherry | 3rd ,, | ,, Beypore | 10th ,, |
| ,, Malwan | 3rd ,, | ,, Calicut | 10th ,, |
| ,, Vingorla | 3rd ,, | ,, Tellicherry | 11th ,, |
| ,, Goa | 4th ,, | ,, Cannanore | 11th ,, |
| ,, Carwar | 4th ,, | ,, Mangalore | 12th ,, |
| ,, Coompta | 4th ,, | ,, Coompta | 13th ,, |
| ,, Mangalore | 5th ,, | ,, Carwar | 13th ,, |
| ,, Cannanore | 6th ,, | ,, Goa | 13th ,, |
| ,, Tellicherry | 6th ,, | ,, Vingorla | 14th ,, |
| ,, Calicut | 6th ,, | ,, Malwan | 14th ,, |
| ,, Beypore | 6th ,, | ,, Rutnagherry | 15th ,, |
| Arrive Cochin | 7th ,, | Arrive Bombay | 16th ,, |

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every SATURDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unjunwell, | Malwan, |
| Rutnagherry, | Vingorla, |
| Jeytapoor, | Goa, Panjim, |

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

| Down Steamers. | | Up Steamers. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | Saturday. | Leave Cochin | Friday. |
| ,, Rutnagherry | Sunday. | ,, Beypore | Saturday. |
| ,, Malwan | ,, | ,, Calicut | ,, |
| ,, Vingorla | ,, | ,, Tellicherry | ,, |
| ,, Goa | Monday. | ,, Cannanore | ,, |
| ,, Carwar | ,, | ,, Mangalore | Sunday. |
| ,, Compta | ,, | ,, Coompta | Monday. |
| ,, Mangalore | Tuesday. | ,, Carwar | ,, |
| ,, Cannanore | Wednesday. | ,, Goa | Tuesday. |
| ,, Tellicherry | ,, | ,, Vingorla | ,, |
| ,, Calicut | ,, | ,, Malwan | ,, |
| ,, Beypore | ,, | ,, Rutnagherry | Wednesday |
| Arrive Cochin | Thursday. | Arrive Bombay | Thursday. |

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Robinson, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 25th October, 1869.

### WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 30th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA, (1,873 tons, and 400 H. P.) Captain J. W. Macnamara, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 29th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the new Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

ALFRED PARISH, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd October, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship EMPRESS of INDIA, arrived from Mauritius, are requested to forward their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our counter signature and to pay their freight to us, and to send off boats at once for their Cargo, otherwise the goods will be landed as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned, as provided for in the Bills of Lading.

Captain Nunnerly will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Nunnerly, ship Empress of India.

## NOTICES.

### THOMPSON and COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hair Brushes. | Flesh Gloves. |
| Nail Brushes. | Chest Expanders. |
| Tooth Brushes | Eau de Cologne. |
| Combs. | Violet Powder. |
| Corn Plasters. | Feeding Bottles. |
| Perfumery. | Court Plaster. |
| Sponges. | Filters. |
| Sponge Bags. | |

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

## SHIPPING.

### OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th November.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published early To-morrow Morning,

### BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12

Single Copy ... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

Will be Published To-morrow Morning,

### THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.

Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1858.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1860 and 1859 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance)......Rs. 10

Single Copy...... Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Office of this COMPANY has THIS DAY been REMOVED from No. 6, Bombay Green, Fort, to No. 1, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort.

VIEGAS & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 28th October, 1869.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS and OTHERS.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st November next, for the Landing, from ships expected in the Harbour, of materials for the Hydraulic Lift on Hog Island.

Further information as to terms, &c., and printed form of Tenders and Specification, may be attained at the office of the undersigned, during office hours.

The Tender should be superscribed "Tender for Landing Stores for the Hydraulic Lift."

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. H. E. HART, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer for Reclamations.

Executive Engineer for Reclamations Office, Bombay, 27th October, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of SHA VIRPAR SAJPAR, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

Nagsey Sodsay ............ Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of the abovenamed deceased has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed applicant, as the Executor according to the tenor of the said Will. All persons concerned or interested in the said Estate are hereby informed thereof.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

Bombay, 28th October, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the ESTATE of HURGOVUNDASS PRANJEEVUNDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant.

UPON reading the Order dated the eighth instant, and the advertisements in the "Times of India," "Bombay Gazette," "Bombay Summachar," and "Jam-i-Jamshed," of the ninth and thirteenth October, instant, and the "Government Gazette" of the fourteenth October, instant, copies whereof are respectively hereunto annexed and the certificate of the Trustees of the abovementioned Estate and Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and on hearing Messrs. Dallas and Company, Attorneys for the said Trader, and no cause being shown to the contrary, I do order that the abovenamed trader, Hurgovundass Pranjeevundass, be discharged, pursuant to the said Sections 23 and 24 of the said Act XXVIII. of 1865.—Dated this 22nd day of October, 1869.

DALLAS & Co., C. SARGENT.
Attorneys for the Trader.

JUST RECEIVED, a few excellent GERMAN CONCERTINAS and ACCORDIANS, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 30 each, for Cash, less 20 per cent. discount. J. NEUBERG.

### HAND ORGANS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Playing 4 Tunes | Rs. 20 each. |
| Do. 6 do. | ,, 30 do. |

Price for Cash, less 20 per cent. discount.

J. NEUBERG.

### CHLORIDE OF LIME,

On Sale, in bulk, at the godowns, Byculla.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

### FRENCH PLUMS.

| | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| SUPER OVERLAND, from bulk, per lb | 1 4 | 1 8 |

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

### PERFUMERY,

A fresh supply of the delightful
ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,
manufactured by
WARRICK FRERES, NICE.
Comprehending

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Frangipanni, | Marechale, | Portugal, |
| Geranium, | Millefleurs, | Reine des Alpes, |
| Heliotrope, | Mousselins, | Rose, |
| Jasmin | Patchouli, | Violet, |

unequalled for
STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

| | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| Bottles of ¼ imperial Pint, each | 2 12 | 3 0 |
| Do. Do. per dozen | 30 0 | 33 0 |

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

Just Published, Price 12 annas.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION: an Inquiry into the present unsatisfactory condition of Vaccine Lymph, and a Remedy proposed. By Henry Blanc, M.D., F. R. G. S. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Rampart Row.

### ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Victor Hugo's Toilers of the Sea. Illustrated edition | 6 | 12 |
| Carpenter's Human Physiology. 7th edition | 17 | 8 |
| Episodes of Fiction. Illustrated | 6 | 12 |
| Watson's Manual of the Hand Lathe | 3 | 12 |
| Eastlake's Hints on Household Taste | 11 | 4 |
| Mill on the Subjection of Women | 3 | 4 |
| Tennyson's Poems. 6 vols., in morocco lock case | 55 | 0 |
| Novello's Standard Glee Book. Vol. I | 3 | 0 |
| Greenwood's Seven Curses of London | 4 | 12 |
| Miss Majoribanks. By Mrs. Oliphant. Cloth | 1 | 8 |
| Rankine's Machinery | 7 | 12 |
| The Stowe Byron Controversy | 0 | 10 |
| Parkes' Practical Hygiene. New edition | 10 | 0 |
| Adams' Sacred Allegories. Illustrated | 13 | 4 |
| Roscoe on Spectrum Analysis | 4 | 4 |
| The Slang Dictionary | 2 | 12 |
| Bacon on the Advancement of Learning | 1 | 8 |
| Malbone; an Oldport Romance | 1 | 8 |
| Marsden's Numismata Orientalia (plates only) | 20 | 0 |
| Macdonald's A Seaboard Parish | 3 | 12 |
| Sunday Magazine, 1869 | 5 | 8 |
| Cervantes' Exemplary Novels. Bohn's Series | 2 | 4 |
| The Yellow Chief | 0 | 10 |
| Smith's Manual of Equity | 7 | 8 |
| Anderson's Military Arithmetic | 0 | 10 |
| Sala's Captain Dangerous | 1 | 4 |
| The Fair Carew | 1 | 4 |
| Aspen Court | 1 | 8 |
| Kinloch's Large Game Shooting in Thibet (photographs) | 13 | 4 |
| Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, 1867 | 6 | 8 |
| ——— 1868 | 6 | 8 |
| Darwin on Domestication of Animals and Plants. 2 vols. | 17 | 8 |
| Eugene Sue's Mysteries of Paris | 1 | 4 |
| Grant's Secret Despatch | 1 | 4 |
| Maclaren's Physical Education | 4 | 12 |
| Thomson's Seasons. 2 vols | 3 | 0 |
| Ferguson's Electricity | 2 | 4 |
| French without a Master | 1 | 4 |
| German without a Master | 1 | 4 |
| Hall's 1st French Course | 1 | 9 |
| Stephen's Commentaries on Laws of England. 4 vols | 52 | 8 |
| Little Arthur's History of England | 1 | 8 |
| Banting on Corpulence | 1 | 10 |
| Cornwall's Science of Arithmetic | 3 | 0 |

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

### FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, Moteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

## NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION.—VEHAR WATER TO BE SHUT OFF.—Undersigned regrets that it will be necessary to SHUT OFF VEHAR WATER, from 10 A.M. on SATURDAY, 30th instant, to 6 A.M. on MONDAY the 1st November.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 26th October, 1869.

RE CULLIANJEE LUDHA, Deceased.—NOTICE is hereby given, that by an order of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp, made on the 15th day of October, 1869, LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the abovenamed CULLIANJEE LUDHA, deceased, were ordered to issue to NAVIBAI, widow of the said deceased; and all persons who are indebted to, or have any property belonging, to the said Estate are hereby required forthwith to pay and deliver the same, respectively, to said Navibai, widow, in Hornby Row, No. 40, within the Fort of Bombay.—Dated this 23rd day of October, 1869.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY,
Attorneys to Nuirbai, widow.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary,
For Provisional Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

THE COORLA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders in the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited), that SCRIPS for CERTIFICATES of SHARES in the DHURRUMSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited) will be issued in exchange for Certificates of Shares in the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited,) namely, one Share in the Dhurrumsey Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) for one Share in the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited), on and after MONDAY, the 1st November, 1869, at the Office of the Company, No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort, on the production of a Certificate from Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell, the Solicitors of the Dhurrumsey Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) that the Memorandum and Articles of Association of that Company have been executed by each applicant.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that on and from 1st November, 1869, REVISED RATES for the CONVEYANCE of COTTON by this Railway will be brought into operation. The Rates with few exceptions are the same as last season.

Particulars will be supplied on application at the respective Stations or to the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th October, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Company have established CARTING AGENCIES for the CONVEYANCE of GOODS between Nandoora and Khamgaum, and between Budnaira and Oomrawuttee, and that OFFICES for the receipt and despatch of Goods will be OPENED at those places from the 1st November, 1869.

The Rates may be obtained on application at either of the above mentioned places or to the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th October, 1869.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION of TRAINS and REDUCTION of FARES.

On and after the 1st proximo, Trains will leave Bombay for Bandora at 6-15, 7-0, and 7-45 A.M. and 5-20 and 5-45 P.M., and Bandora for Bombay at 7-0, 8-37, and 9-20 A.M., and 7-0 and 10-10 P.M. The Train for Ahmedabad and intermediate Stations will leave at 7 A.M. The 3rd Class Fares between Bombay and Veraur and intermediate Stations, will be reduced to three pies per mile with a minimum charge of one anna. For further particulars see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 19th Oct. 1869.

NOTICE.—BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 3¾ (Rupees Three and three quarters) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 2¼ (Rupees Two and one quarter) per Share on the New, Issue, will be paid to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 4 P.M., and on every following Wednesday during the same hours.

J. A. J. SHAW, } Liquidators.
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, }

No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st July, 1869.

A LADY, the Widow of a London Solicitor, now residing in a very healthy part of Staffordshire, OFFERS to PARENTS desirous of sending their Children to England, a HOME for them, with motherly care and attention, Education and Board, also Clothing up to 8 years of age.

Mrs. S. has had great experience with children, having had a large family of her own. She is assisted by her daughter, and the Education comprises, English, Elementary Latin, French, Music, Singing and Drawing.

Boys kept up to the age of 12 years.

Terms £50 a year, which includes everything but medical attendance.

References given and required.

Address Mrs. Charles Smith, Walton Villa, Eccleshall, Staffordshire.

RE ESTATES of SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, NOWROJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE, MERWANJEE JAMSETJEE, and Messrs. SORABJEE and NOWROJEE NANABHOY.—DIVIDENDS, on all claims adjusted and admitted by the Trustees, will be payable as undernoted, at No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on MONDAY the 13th, and THURSDAY the 16th days of September, instant, and on every following Monday and Thursday, between the hours of 11 and 3, viz.:—

On the Estate of Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Second and Final, at the rate of 18½ per cent.

On the Estate of Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, Second and Final, at the rate of 12 per cent.

On the Estate of Merwanjee Jamsetjee, Second and Final, at the rate of 1¼ per cent.

On the Estate of Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy, Third Dividend, at the rate of ½ per cent.

J. A. J. SHAW, } Trustees of the
CURSONDASS NENSEE, } above Estates.

Bombay, 8th September, 1869.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Under instructions from the Directors in London it is hereby notified that, in consequence of petitions having been presented to the Court of Chancery for the winding-up of the Society, all premiums received after the 22nd ultimo will be placed to a separate account pending the order of the Court.

C. J. WALLIS,
Assistant Secretary, Indian Branches.

Bombay, 18th October, 1869.

The following notification has been issued from the Head Office of the Society:—

"The Directors of the European Assurance Society earnestly request the Policy-holders and Shareholders not to be alarmed at any of the Reports which may appear at the present moment, as they are advisedly and in full assurance of its sound position determined to oppose to the utmost the unwarrantable attempts to ruin the Society. By order of the Board,

HENRY LAKE, General Manager.

"17, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, 23rd September, 1869."

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECURITY

Should be the First Consideration in Insurance Transactions.

The Directors of the Royal Insurance Company have the pleasure of supplying the following information to the public, as evidence of the ample security they afford to their assurers:—

THE CAPITAL

of the Company, available for the purpose of meeting any unusual calamity happening to the Assured, is

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The amount actually paid up is £288,495. This, with the Accumulated Funds in Hand, makes the invested resources of the Company upwards of ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, which amount is invested as follows:—

INVESTED FUNDS OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 30th JUNE, 1869.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Real Property owned by the Company | £219,571 | 11 | 3 |
| Mortgages on Freehold Property | 33,500 | 0 | 0 |
| £30 000 Reduced 3 per Cent. Consols | 28,085 | 1 | 3 |
| India Government 5 per Cent. Debentures | 100,000 | 0 | 0 |
| English Railway Debenture Bonds | 59,090 | 17 | 7 |
| First-class English Railway Preference and Guaranteed Stocks | 335,476 | 11 | 11 |
| Loans to Local Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to borrow the amounts | 145,560 | 12 | 6 |
| Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board | 62,341 | 14 | 8 |
| Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co. | 10,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Bonds of the Liverpool Corporation | 5,160 | 0 | 0 |
| United States Government Stocks | 101,350 | 7 | 10 |
| Canada Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock | 31,103 | 11 | 6 |
| Short Loans on first-class English Dividend-paying Stocks with margins, from 20 to 50 per Cent. on market values | 477,195 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans on Security of Life Policies | 63,938 | 8 | 5 |
| | £1,672,356 | 16 | 11 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date specified, in addition to which the funds are still further increased, by amounts constantly varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the Company's Agents. At 31st December 1868, these stood at | £168,080 | 2 | 0 |

For the satisfaction of the Public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are annually submitted to the careful scrutiny of two independent Auditors, and the following is an Extract from their Report to the last Annual Meeting:—

"The whole of your Books have been Audited—every Document, every Account, every Voucher, your Bank-book, and every Security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in the whole."

THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT, after payment of Losses, Annuities, and Expenses of every description, have been as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Funds in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, 31st December 1864 | £821,134 | 15 | 5 |
| Added to 31st December, 1865 | 103,146 | 7 | 3 |
| ,, ,, ,, 1866 | 121,165 | 7 | 5 |
| ,, ,, ,, 1867 | 128,583 | 5 | 10 |
| ,, ,, ,, 1868 | 144,945 | 12 | 2 |
| Total Accumulation of the Life Department on 31st Dec., 1868, exclusive of Shareholders' Capital | £1,122,275 | 8 | 1 |

THE DIRECTORS ALSO THINK IT DESIRABLE TO STATE THAT

THE BUSINESS OF THE ROYAL HAS NEVER BEEN AMALGAMATED WITH THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY,

And that the LIABILITY of its Shareholders is UNLIMITED.

Agents for Bombay,
Messrs. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

### CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived:—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand.)

| | | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|
| MAGNUMS, finest dry (Labelled) | | 74 | 0 |
| FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil ,, | Qts. | 36 | 0 |
| FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil ,, | ,, | 32 | 0 |
| GOOD SPARKLING, do. ,, | ,, | 27 | 0 |

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

| | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|
| COGNAC, Old Pale......Black capsule | 32 | 0 |
| COGNAC, Superior Pale...Yellow capsule | 28 | 0 |
| COGNAC, Pale......White capsule | 25 | 0 |
| OLD JAMAICA RUM | 22 | 0 |
| OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality | 21 | 0 |
| GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case) | 21 | 0 |
| IRISH WHISKEY | 23 | 0 |
| SCOTCH WHISKEY | 21 | 0 |

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

| | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|
| WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine | 15 | 0 |
| YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine | 18 | 8 |
| BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate | 22 | 0 |
| BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate | 22 | 0 |
| GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry. | 22 | 0 |
| AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale | 28 | 0 |
| AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior | 32 | 0 |
| EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage) | 33 | 0 |

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

| | Qts. Rs. as. | Pts. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice | 36 0 | |
| A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity | 30 0 | |
| 1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature | 24 8 | 14 0 |
| 2nd ,, RED SEAL, a good wine | 18 0 | 10 8 |

BORDEAUX.

(Our own Brand.)

| | | Qts. Rs. as. | Pts. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHATEAU MOUTON...Gold capsule | per doz. | 30 0 | 16 0 |
| CHATEAU RAUZAN...Black capsule | ,, | 25 0 | 14 0 |
| CHATEAU PALMER...Blue capsule | ,, | 22 0 | 12 0 |
| CHATEAU LAROSE...Yellow capsule | ,, | 18 8 | 10 8 |
| ST. JULIEN......Green capsule | ,, | 17 0 | 10 0 |
| MEDOC (Cantenac)......Red capsule | ,, | 15 8 | 9 0 |
| MEDOC......White capsule | ,, | 13 8 | |
| HAUT SAUTERNES......Red capsule | ,, | 22 0 | 12 0 |

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Ruinarts Pere et Fils' CHAMPAGNE Green Seal.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Magnums in 1 doz. cases | Rs. 82 | per dozen. |
| Quarts, in 1 ,, ,, | ,, 42 | per ,, |
| Pints in 2 ,, ,, | ,, 21 | per ,, |

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

CAMPBELL & Co.'s SHERRIES.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Pale Dinner Wine | Rs. 18 per doz. |
| Pale dry | ,, 24 ,, |
| Choice pale dry | ,, 27 ,, |
| Amontillado | ,, 32 ,, |

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz. Ditto ditto 6 ,, Pints at ,, 11-8 ,,

The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs.

THOS. RANDALL & Co.,
3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elpinstone Circle.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen... } Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.
Bass', Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen... }

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz. Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. Finke & Co., Bordeaux:—

| | | each case | Rs. per doz. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Claret.— | Medoc St. Julien | 4 doz. | 10 |
| | Do Pauillac | 4 ,, | 12 |
| | 1864 Mouton d'Armaillacq | 1 ,, | 15 |
| | 1864 Chateau Larose | 1 ,, | 20 |
| | 1864 Chateau Lafite | 1 ,, | 25 |
| Brandy.— | Robin & Co.'s 3 years old | 1 ,, | 22 |
| | Do. 10 | 1 ,, | 30 |
| | Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac | 1 ,, | 20 |
| Sherry.— | Gibb & Bruce's green seal | 2 ,, | 18 |
| | Do. red | 2 ,, | 22 |
| | Do. Amontillado | 2 ,, | 26 |
| | Robertson's blue seal | 1 ,, | 16 |

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

### T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN AND ENGRAVER,
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

DIVAN EXCHANGE will be PARTLY CLOSED while undergoing repairs, and reopened under experienced European management.

26th October, 1869.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

### THE POONA HOTEL.

(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)

BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

### ISAAC BROWN,

SHIP AND HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER,
GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER,
PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR.
ZINC AND TIN WORKER,
COPPERSMITH WORK
AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.

All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms.

No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Royal Hotel, Fort.
Works carried on No. 26, A. Grant Road.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

### PAYNE AND CO.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

BASS'S BEER.

Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Also,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons, Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.

Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
,, 5 do. imperial pints.
,, 4 do. pints.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

KILDERKINS AND HOGSHEADS.

Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.

Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

| Credit. | Mark. Seal. | Quality & Peculiarity | Cash. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 0 | B | Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine | 15 0 |
| 20 0 | A | Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier | 18 0 |
| 26 0 | C | Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine | 22 0 |
| 27 0 | 1 | White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine | 24 0 |
| 30 0 | 2 | White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character | 27 0 |
| 32 0 | 3 | White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry | 29 0 |
| 33 0 | 4 | White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine | 30 0 |
| 33 0 | | Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old | 30 0 |
| 36 0 | | Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety | 32 0 |

MADEIRA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle | 45 0 |

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 18 0 | (One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine | 16 0 |
| 24 0 | (Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine | 21 0 |
| 30 0 | (Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body | 27 0 |

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 32 0 | Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor,* Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup. | 28 0 |
| 39 0 | Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine. | 35 0 |
| 39 0 | Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry. | 35 0 |
| *42 0 | Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims | 38 0 |
| *41 0 | Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry | 38 0 |
| *42 0 | Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine | 39 0 |
| *45 0 | Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country | 40 0 |
| *45 0 | Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Curvée as above, but not so dry | 40 0 |

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 36 0 | Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended | 32 0 |
| 37 0 | Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz | 34 0 |
| 44 0 | Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior | 39 0 |

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 38 0 | Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended | 34 0 |
| 45 0 | Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant | 40 0 |

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 0 | Laubenheim, | Vintage 1868 | 18 0 |
| 23 0 | Bodenthal | ditto 1862 | 20 0 |
| 23 0 | Geisenheim | ditto 1862 | 21 0 |
| 25 0 | Erbach | ditto 1862 | 22 0 |
| 29 0 | Nierstein | ditto 1862 | 26 0 |
| 36 0 | Scharlachberg | ditto 1862 | 32 0 |

STILL MOSELLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 25 0 | Brauenberg, Vintage 1862 | 23 0 |
| 31 0 | Scharzberg ditto 1862 | 27 0 |
| 23 0 | Winningen ditto 1862 | 20 0 |
| 23 0 | *Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated | 24 0 |

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 15 0 | Payne's Medoc | 13 0 |
| 15 0 | Breakfast Claret | 13 0 |
| 17 0 | Saint Julien | 15 0 |
| 20 0 | Batailley | 18 0 |
| 20 0 | Beycheville | 18 0 |
| 20 0 | Chateau Larose | 18 0 |
| 24 0 | Chateau Lafitte | 28 0 |
| 30 0 | Chateau Latour | 26 0 |
| 34 0 | Chateau Margaux | 28 0 |

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 29 0 | Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf | 27 0 |
| 32 0 | * Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf | 29 0 |
| 45 0 | Cognac Highest Vintage, 20 years old | 40 0 |

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brand shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 23 0 | Sauterne | 20 0 |
| 34 0 | Grand Sauterne | 30 0 |
| 42 0 | Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown in the Chateau Y'quem Estate | 36 0 |

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20 0 | Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co. | 18 0 |
| 22 0 | Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped | 20 0 |
| | Hollands Gin | |
| 20 0 | Whiskey, Scotch | 18 0 |
| 22 0 | Whiskey, Irish | 20 0 |
| 20 0 | Orange Bitters | 17 0 |
| 22 0 | Jamaica Rum | 20 0 |
| 20 0 | Ginger Wine | 17 0 |
| 20 0 | Cherry Brandy | 18 0 |
| 22 0 | Vermouth | 19 0 |

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Curaçoa | 39 0 |
| Maraschino de Zara | 39 0 |
| Noyeau | 39 0 |
| Cherry Brandy | 18 0 |

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 32 0 | Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curacoa, Vanille, Chartreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted. | 28 0 |

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 18 0 | Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather | 16 0 |
| 18 0 | Marsalla Z | 16 0 |
| 22 0 | Marsalla X | 20 0 |
| 25 0 | Dry Bucellas Z | 22 8 |
| 28 0 | Dry Bucellas X | 25 0 |

MANILLA CHEROOTS,

DIRECT FROM THE GOVERNMENT FACTORIES.

Number One, Cavite, Havannah Shape in boxes of 250 each.
Number Two, Cavite, Manilla shape in Boxes of 500 each.
Number Two, Cavite, Havannah shape in Boxes of 500 each.

VEGUEROS OR CABALLEROS.

Manufactured from all
CAVITE TOBACCO.

Very fine and as large as No. 1 size, in boxes of 125 each.

QUEENS HAVANNAHS.

Packed in Tea and Mexican Vanille Pods.
Very Choice, in boxes of 100 each.

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following terms:—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

| | |
|---|---|
| SHERRY—24s. 34s. 45s. 52s. and 56s. | per doz. |
| PORT—34s. 36s. and 40s. | ,, |
| CHAMPAGNE—36s. 42s. 48s. and 62s. | ,, |
| Ditto Magnums 100s. and 115s. | ,, |
| SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 45s. | ,, |
| STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 40s. and 45s. | ,, |
| CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s. | ,, |
| Do. (good body) 32s. 36s. and 54s. | ,, |
| BRANDY 28s. 32s. and 52s. | ,, |

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

### PAYNE AND CO.

(BOMBAY BRANCH.)
BOMBAY.
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.
Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle.
(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £98 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £36 and £40 per hhd.

Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations.—See separate circular.

Ordering direct through our London Agency.

Terms to Messes.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading, or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.

London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.

N.B.—All original cases supplied at wholesale rates.

NO CHARGE FOR ORIGINAL CASES.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

POONA.—As we have no Agency at this Station, we purpose giving Residents and Visitors at Poona during the season an opportunity of indenting upon our stock of Wines and Spirits (Beer excepted) at Bombay rates—that is, they will be delivered at the Poona Station free of rail and cooly hire.

PAYNE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE superior Dublin STOUT, in Quarts at Rs. 4, and Pints at Rs. 2-4 per dozen.

If bought by whole cask of Quarts containing 4 dozen Rs. 12 per cask, and by Pints of whole cask of 7 dozen for Rs. 14. Apply to MANOCKJEE BURJORJEE.

Terms, Cash.

11, Forbes Street, Fort.

## NOTICES.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of RAGHOONATH WITTOBA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business in his own name, and formerly in partnership with ATMARAM MAHDOWJEE, under the Firm, and style of ATMARAM MAHDOWJEE and COMPANY.

UPON reading the Petition and Affidavit of the abovenamed TRADER hereunto annexed, and marked A and C, and the Copy of the Trustees' Certificate, also hereunto annexed marked B, and on hearing Mr. Hurrell, of the Firm of Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell, Solicitors for the said Trader, I do order that the said Trader be discharged under the provisions contained in Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on FRIDAY, the 19th day of November next, before the sitting Judge in Chambers, at half-past 10 A.M.; and I do further order that this order be once advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," and thrice in the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Jami-Jamshed," and the "Bombay Samachar."—Dated this 19th day of October, 1869. C. SARGENT.

MANISTY and HURRELL,
Solicitors for Raghoonath Wittoba.

Just Published.

NORTON ON THE LAW OF EVIDENCE, applicable to the Court of India. Seventh Edition, Octavo, bound in cloth. Rs. 17.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

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GLOVES! GLOVES!!

BADHAM and COMPANY,

Apollo House. Bombay.

BEG to ANNOUNCE, arrival ex s. s. ORISSA, Ladies' and Gents' French KID GLOVES of the best quality only.

LADIES' { Black, White, and all the new Colors.
GENTS' { Do. do. do.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1869.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

### GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

### RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,

SUCCESSORS TO
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IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

### LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

(Extractum Carnis Liebig).
Manufactured by
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY.

THE only preparation authorised to be called by the above name, by BARON LIEBIG, the Inventor, whose Certificate is on every bottle.

CAUTION!

THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

Are prepared to contract for the supply of this preparation in any quantities, WHOLESALE or RETAIL, for the use of Hospitals, Government Troop Ships, &c, &c.

This Extract, agreeable to the most fastidious palates and easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, is beyond all question the most valuable dietetic restorative hitherto introduced.

IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

| | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| In bottles of 1 or 2 oz. each, per oz | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| In jars of ¼ or ½ lb. each, per lb | 13 8 | 15 0 |
| In jars of 1 lb. each ,, | 12 8 | 14 0 |

The public are recommended to the use of this particular preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the purchaser.

OBSERVE!

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TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

### WRITING INKS,

MANUFACTURED BY
BLACKWOOD & Co.,
as used, exclusively, in all the
GOVERNMENT OFFICES,

And by all the leading Public Companies in London; by their fluidity and ready flow are especially adapted for use in India.

BLACK WRITING FLUID.

| | | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 Sixpenny size, each as. 6 | per doz. | 3 0 | 3 8 |
| No. 2 One Shilling size, each as. 12 | ,, | 6 0 | 7 0 |
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| | | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 or Ninepenny size, each as. 10 | per doz. | 6 0 | 7 0 |
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| | | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 or Sixpenny size, each as. 6 | per doz. | 3 0 | 3 8 |
| No. 2 or Ninepenny size, each as. 10 | ,, | 6 0 | 7 0 |
| No. 3 or One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1¼ | ,, | 12 0 | 14 0 |
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A brilliantly rich red ink.

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|---|---|---|---|
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For immediate production of excellent Black or Red Ink (especially adapted for the use of residents in the Mofussil).

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| Sixpenny size, each as. 6 | per doz. | 3 8 | 4 0 |
| One Shilling size, as. 12 | ,, | 7 0 | 8 0 |
| Two Shilling size, Rs. 1½ | ,, | 13 0 | 15 0 |
| Three Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 2½ | ,, | 25 0 | 28 0 |

N.B.—Special quotations to retailers and large consumers by the SOLE AGENTS,

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### MUSIC FOR MILITARY BANDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1.—Selection from "The Contrabandista," by | A. S. Sullivan. |
| The Hussar's Waltz | E. Hartmann. |
| No. 1 A.—Six Marches:— "Novara," Quick March | Sowerthal. |
| "Crown Prince," Do. | Do. |
| "La Périchole," No. 1 | Burckhardt. |
| "La Périchole," No. 2 | Do. |
| "Der Recrut," Quick March | Gung'l. |
| "Corso," Do. | Lübert. |
| No. 2.—Selection, "Robinson Crusoe" | Offenbach. |
| No. 2 A.—Fanfare Militaire | Rossini. |
| La Périchole Quadrille | Coote. |
| No. 3.—"Erin" Fantasia on Irish Airs | Basquit. |
| No. 4 A.—Potpourri, "La Part du Diable" | Auber. |
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| No. 237.—Overture, "Mannschaft an Bord" | Suppe. |
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OF
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NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

| | | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|
| La Sonnambula | Thalberg | 3 | 0 |
| I. Puritani | do. | 1 | 12 |
| Norma | do. | 2 | 2 |
| Il Barbiere | do. | 1 | 10 |
| Stradella | do. | 2 | 8 |
| Lucia de Lammermoor | do. | 2 | 0 |
| Semiramide | do. | 4 | 4 |
| Miserere D'Allegri | Liszt | 4 | 2 |
| L'Africaine No. 1 | do. | 3 | 0 |
| Do. ,, 2 | do. | 5 | 8 |
| La Gazza Ladra | Leybach | 2 | 0 |
| Jone | do. | 3 | 0 |
| Le Pré aux Clercs | do. | 3 | 2 |
| Don Juan | do. | 3 | 0 |
| Othello | do. | 2 | 2 |
| I. Puritani | do. | 3 | 4 |
| Guillaume Tell | do. | 3 | 2 |
| Freychutz | do. | 2 | 18 |
| Les Noces des Figaro | do. | 2 | 8 |
| La Petite Russe | Blumenthal | 2 | 6 |
| Une Larme | do. | 2 | 6 |
| Le Gondolier | do. | 2 | 8 |
| La Caressante | do. | 2 | 4 |
| La Source | do. | 1 | 18 |
| Badinage | do. | 1 | 8 |
| Faust | Burgmuller | 2 | 6 |
| L'Africaine | Kruger | 3 | 2 |
| Faust | do. | 3 | 18 |
| Chant du Soir | Ketterer | 1 | 8 |
| Il Fuoco Fatuo | Sanfiorenza | 2 | 0 |
| La Cascade des Roses | Ascher | 1 | 14 |
| Les Fitres de la Garde | do. | 1 | 8 |
| La Zingara | do. | 1 | 8 |
| I Vepres Siciliani | Coop | 2 | 2 |
| La Forza de Destino | do. | 3 | 8 |
| Tanhaüser | Jaell | 1 | 2 |
| La Juire | Voss | 3 | 8 |
| La Baladine | do. | 2 | 4 |
| L'Usignuolo | Valse Gungl | 2 | 4 |
| Danza dei Pazzi | do. do. | 2 | 4 |
| Un Saluto all Italia | do. do. | 1 | 18 |
| Storie Intimo | do. Rovere | 2 | 8 |
| Principe Reale | do. do. | 3 | 2 |
| Domani Quaresima | do. do. | 2 | 18 |
| Chiacchiere | Galop do. | 1 | 0 |
| Qui Vive | do. Ganz | 2 | 18 |
| L'Africaine | Polka | 1 | 0 |
| Un Saluto | do. | 1 | 8 |
| Schneider | do. | 1 | 0 |
| Visconta | do. | 1 | 8 |
| Pochini | do. | 1 | 4 |
| La Milanese | do. | 1 | 4 |
| Rabadan | do. | 1 | 18 |
| Dichiarazioni Amorose | Mazurka | 1 | 4 |
| Sempre Sola | do. | 1 | 4 |

PIANOFORTE DUETS.

| | | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Faust | Leybach | 3 | 12 |
| Il Barbiere | do. | 4 | 0 |
| Four Pieces | Schuman | 3 | 4 |
| Lucia di Lammermoor | Menozzi | 3 | 2 |
| Un Ballo in Maschera | Cerimeli | 4 | 6 |
| Belisario | do. | 3 | 0 |
| Anna Bolena | do. | 2 | 0 |
| Giuramento | do. | 2 | 8 |
| Il Barbiere | Menozzi | 2 | 10 |

*** The above prices are for nett cash. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay, 12th October, 1869. SOUNDY & Co.

### BLACKWOOD & Co.'s SUPERIOR WRITING INKS.

In stone bottles with spouts for convenience of pouring out

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pints, per bottle | 10 Annas. | Per doz. | Rs. 6 0 |
| Quarts ,, ,, | 1 Rupee. | ,, ,, | ,, 10 0 |

COPYING INK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pints, per bottle | 1 Rupee. | Per doz. | Rs. 12 0 |
| Quarts ,, ,, | 1-12 ,, | ,, ,, | ,, 20 0 |

BRIGHT RUBIAN RED INK.

Half pint stone bottles each 1 Rupee Per doz. ...... Rs. 10 0

Dealers supplied.

SOUNDY & Co., RAMPART ROW.

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MR. MAGNUS IRVIN, Dentist, having arrived in Bombay, is prepared to practice his Profession in all its branches.

Hours of attendance, 10 to 5.

Patients attended at their own Residences by appointment.

Rampart Row, adjoining the Post Office.

SELLING OFF.—The following Goods are being SOLD at greatly REDUCED PRICES to clear stock:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Accordians | Lanterns |
| Cigarettes | Leather Goods, Fancy |
| Concertinas | Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders |
| Corn Flour | Musical Boxes |
| Eau de Stuttgart | Pencils, Office |
| Embroidery for Slippers only | Pictures |
| Enamelled Iron Ware | Table Linen, English |
| Fancy Goods | do. do. Country |
| Glass Ware | Towels, English and Country |
| Gold Beading | Tobacco |
| Hand Organs | Toys |
| Ink and Pencil Erasers | Wall Papers and Borders |
| Insulators | Work Boxes |
| Lady's Companions | Writing Desks. |
| Lamps | |

J. NEUBERG.

9 Hummum Street.

### PIANOS

Another Consignment, per Sir John Lawrence, of Solid Mahogany Square PIANOS, 7 octaves, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart.

These celebrated Instruments are manufactured expressly to stand the climate of India.

This being the last batch of Pianos for the present season, Mr. Neuberg begs to request early application, having a great demand for these favourite Instruments.

Price Rs. 575 Cash and Rs. 600.

J. NEUBERG,
9 Hummum Street.

### MUSIC STOOLS.

BEST English manufacture, with Patent Brass Screws, beautifully carved on tripod stands. Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 each, Cash.

J. NEUBERG.

A HANDSOME SELECTION OF
TUCKER'S TABLE LAMPS,
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 250,
and
KEROSINE LAMPS,
From Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 100,
Just Landed, and on Sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason, & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Horse Power | Rs. 3,200 |
| 8 ,, ,, | ,, 2,600 |
| 6 ,, ,, | ,, 2,200 |

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.

A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 21 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.

Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.

Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants,

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.

One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.

Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.

Teak Ice Chests.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady without any noteable change.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

#### BANKS.

| Number of Shares. | Noml. value of sh. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 10 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 115 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 8 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1550 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 6 p.ct. | Ditto of Bombay New | 607½ |
| 10,000 | 500 | 100 | | Ditto 2nd Res. Issue | 195 |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 12 p.ct | Ditto of Madras | 1,550 |
| 30,000 | 250 | all | 6 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China | 340 |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | 6 do. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 190 |
| 37,000 | 250 | 125 | 8 do. | National Bank of India | 140 |
| 60,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 440 |

#### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | Rs. 65 | Colaba Land Co. | 1,720 |
| 10,800 | 1,000 | all | Rs. 30 | Elph'st'ne Land | 1,015 |
| 10,800 | 1,000 | 650 | ,,11-14 | Do. New | 650 |
| 8,000 | 150 | all | Nil | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld | 195 |
| 2,000 | 5,000 | 4,100 | Nil | Mazagon Land | 1,325 |
| 5,000 | 2,000 | 1,400 | Nil | Port Canning | 365 |

#### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 350ps | Akbar Cotton Press Co. | 2,300 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 100do. | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 650 |
| 250 | 3,000 | 850 | 60do. | Alexandra Press Co. | 525 |
| | 12,000 | 11,000 | 200do. | Apollo Press Co. | 8,400 |
| 200 | 2,000 | all | 375do. | Bombay Press Co. | 2,025 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 93½do | Do. New | 512 |
| 500 | 1,880 | all | 800do. | Colaba Press Co | 10,200 |
| 350 | 2,000 | all | ... | East India Press Co | 1,100 |
| 150 | 8,500 | all | 1000* | Fort Press Co. | 10,000 |
| 300 | 2,000 | 1,800 | ... | Framji Cowasji Press | 1,150 |
| 200 | 6,000 | all | 246 ps | Hydraulic Press Co. | 3,150 |
| 1000 | 5,000 | 2,000 | 100 ps | Kurrachee Press Co. | 820 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | 500 | ... | Mofus. Press & G. Co. | 260 |
| 120 | 2,500 | all | 350* | Prince of Wales Press | 3,000 |
| 225 | 2,500 | 750 | 200 ps | Victoria Press, Madras | 1,100 |
| 150 | 2,000 | all | ... | Tinnevelly Press Co. | 1,650 |

(* Per share for the half-year.)

#### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | £20 | 218.3.6 | 5 p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 232 |
| ... | £20 | 109.1.5 | do. | Do. New £20 shares | 198 |
| ... | £ 6 | 43.10.2 | do. | Do. | |
| ... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,100 |
| ... | £18 | 196.5.1 | do. | Do. New Shares | 195 |

#### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | 2,000 | 1,700 | 50 | Albert Mills Co. | 820 |
| 500 | 2,500 | all | 90*p.s | Alliance Spinning | 1,660 |
| 100 | 5,500 | all | ... | Bombay | 2,800 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 10 pc. | Bombay United | 735 |
| 800 | 500 | all | ... | Broach Mills | 250 |
| 300 | 5,000 | all | ... | Coorla Spinning | 2,000 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 150p.s | Great Eastern | 1,370 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 50 | Manockji Petit's | 715 |
| 800 | 2,500 | all | ... | Oriental | 1,270 |
| 600 | 2,500 | 2,300 | ... | Royal | 1,375 |

(* For the half year.)

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 135 ps | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 820 |
| 4,000 | 50 | all | 5pc. | Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co. | 33 |
| 500 | 2,000 | 300 | 9 | Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company | 160 |
| 2,000 | 500 | all | Nil | Treacher & Co. | 260 |

#### BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | Date of L'dation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | 50 | Jan. '66 | Bank of Bombay | 51 |
| 25 | 13½ | | Do. China | 5½ |
| 200 | 35 | Sept. '67 | B'bay Trdg & B'nkg. | 6 |
| 200 | 40 | Sept. '67 | Brokers' Bank | 15 |
| 250 | ... | Mar. '66 | Central Bank | 5 |
| ... | | | East India Bank's | 15–16 |
| 200 | 10 | Feb. '67 | Indian Peninsula | 6 |
| 200 | 63 | May '67 | Royal Bank | 12 |
| 150 | 66 | Apr. '67 | Old Financial | 9 |

#### COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5,200 | 1,750 | Nov. '66 | Back Bay Co. | 580 |
| 2,500 | 2,400 | ... | B'bay & Bengal S. S. | 100 |
| 5,000 | 2,400 | ... | Bombay Ship Co. | 100 |

#### EXCHANGE.

| On | Terms. | Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| London | At sight | 1s. 11 7/16d. |
| London Banks | 6 months' sight | 1s. 11⅝d. |
| Do. Credits | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 11 15/16d. |
| Do. Documents | 6 Do. do. | 2s. |
| Calcutta | At sight | 100¼ |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 100 par. |
| Do. | 60 days' sight | 99¾ |
| Madras | At sight | 100 par. |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 99½ |
| China | 60 Do. do | 225 |

#### BANK OF BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Securities | 4 per cent. |
| Mercantile Bills | 6 ,, |

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Five-and-a-half percent | 113¾ |
| Five per cent. | 108¼ |
| Four per cent. | 94½ to 94¾ |
| Five per cent. (Public Works Loan) | 103 |
| Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67 | 105 |
| 15 years' Debenture Loans | 109 nl |
| 10 years' do. do | 107½ |
| 5 years' do. do. | 103½ |
| Six percent. Municipal Loan House Rate | 106 |
| Do. Do. Market Rate | 106 |

#### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sovereigns each | Rs. | 10-6 |
| Bank of England Notes | ,, | 10-4 |
| Carolus | ,, | 290 |
| Mexican Dollars | ,, | 220 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | ,, | 203 |
| Bar Silver | ,, | 106-1 |
| Gold Leaf | ,, | 15-10 |
| Bar Gold 10 oz. English | ,, | 16 |
| Australian Gold | ,, | 196-9 |

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 28.

Sawyer, Lieutenant, 8th (The King's) Regiment, on privilege leave, from Poona.

Penny, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Madras.

Watts, Assistant-Surgeon, Staff, on leave from Matheran.

Preston Captain, 22nd Native Infantry, on leave from Matheran.

Longston Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Infantry, on preparatory leave, to retire, from Baroda.

Doria Colonel, Madras Army, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Boyd, Captain, 92nd Highlanders, on preparatory leave, to retire, from Jullundur.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 28.

Penny, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Sattara.

Briggs, Lieutenant-Colonel, 6th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Doria, Colonel, Madras Army, on leave, to England.

### POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General the Honourable A. H. Gordon, C. B., Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 25th October, 1869.

On the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, British Troops, the following medical arrangement is ordered, consequent on the approaching departure for Bombay of the Head Quarters of 1-2nd Queen's:—Staff Assistant Surgeon Croker will take over charge of the remaining detachment from Surgeon Dickenson, pending the arrival from Bombay of Assistant Surgeon Tomlinson.

Poona, 26th October, 1869.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

Colonel Loch, 3rd Light Cavalry, for 10 days, from the 28th instant, on privilege leave.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Major Clarke, 59th Regiment, on the 18th October, is cancelled from the 21st instant, at that officer's own request.

### ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 27th October, 1869.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Quarter Master G. Mathews, 3rd Hussars, from date of embarkation for six months, to proceed to England, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Cornet H. T. Berkely, 3rd Hussars, from 1st August 1869 to 9th November 1869, on private affairs. (This cancels the leave granted to this officer in G. O. C. No. 637 of 1869.)

Captain E. T. Angelo, 2nd Battalion 1st Royals, for 4 months, from 1st October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant C. Walker, 1st Battalion 21st Foot, from 14th October 1869 to 12th November 1869, to proceed to Ghizree, on medical certificate.

Major R. R. Gillespie, 106th Foot, from 15th October 1869 to 14th November 1869, to remain at Kurrachee, on medical certificate.

### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 28.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant W. Scott, Staff Corps, Adjutant 12th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

Staff Surgeon J. W. Hulseberg is brought on the strength of this Presidency from the 16th instant, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

The following decision by the Government of India is published for general information:—

"An officer (of a British regiment) permitted to resign, except as the alternative of trial by a court martial, will continue to receive Indian allowances to the date of quitting his corps, and British pay until the acceptance of his resignation by Her Majesty; and if given leave pending a decision, British pay only from the date he ceases to perform regimental duty."

Captain H. C. Stevens, 3rd Squadron Officer 3rd Regiment Madras Cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

The Government of India having directed the discontinuance of the Office Tentage hitherto drawn by Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals when on tours of inspection, Art. 413, page 62, of 2nd Appendix to Jameson's Code is hereby cancelled.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The temporary arrangements notified in G. O. No. 28, dated 18th instant, are to be considered substantive, though temporary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

So much of Government Notification, dated the 9th January 1866, as conferred powers to commit to a Session Court upon Azum Ramchunder Rughoonath Dhondey, Mamlutdar of Maiwan, in the Rutnagherry District, is hereby cancelled.

Azum Juggonath Dayabhai to act as Registrar of the Small Cause Court at Broach, vice Azum Trimbuck Sheolal, or until further orders.

Mr. Gunesh Babajee Mathey and Mr. Vishwanath Narayen Suhusraboodhé are respectively appointed Public Prosecutor and Deputy Public Prosecutor in the Sholapoor Collectorate.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. J. Kyte, Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to be placed first in the Second Grade in the list of Deputy Collectors, dated 18th August 1869, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 19th idem.

Mr. C. M. Paradize, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Khandeish, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant R. L. Price, of the Revenue Survey, has passed the prescribed examination in Marathi.

Mr Francis Fedden, of the Geological Survey of India, has passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani, according to the Lower standard.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Henry Faure Aston, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bombay establishment, reported his arrival in Bombay on the 9th instant.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend W. Clark, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, has been granted privilege leave for twelve days. The privilege leave granted to the Reverend C. Walford, M.A., has been changed from leave for one month to leave for six weeks, dating from October 6th.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. K. Williams is appointed 1st Grade Accountant in the Railway Department.

Mr. L. Thomas is appointed 4th Grade Accountant in the Railway Department, from the 21st instant.

### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 23.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to nominate F. S. Chapman, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. H. Man is appointed an Assistant to the Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangements in the Police Department of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 28th September 1869, the date on which Captain H. V. Mathias, District Superintendent, 2nd Class, resumed charge of his duties on his return from medical leave to England:—

Major C. S. B. Walton, Officiating District Superintendent, 2nd Class, to officiate as District Superintendent, 3rd Class.

Captain T. E. Vandergucht, Officiating District Superintendent, 3rd Class, to be District Superintendent, 4th Class.

Mr. W. Munton, Officiating District Superintendent, 4th Class, to be District Superintendent, 5th Class.

Mr. G. J. Noble, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces, is appointed as a temporary arrangement, to be Assistant to the Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and Berars, vice Mr. Kleinknecht, resigned.

The Reverend W. D. Cowley, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain C. K. M. Walter, Political Agent for the Eastern States in Rajpootana, is granted leave of absence for thirty days from the 21st October 1869, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Lieutenant D. Robertson, of the Madras Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Subaltern of the 4th Regiment of Madras Light Cavalry, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Central Provinces.

Mr. C. W. McMinn, C.S., Officiating Settlement Officer, Barabunkee, to officiate as Settlement Officer, Kheree, vice Major Boulderson, who has been granted leave preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

Mr. A. H. Harington, B.A., C.S., Officiating Personal Assistant to the Financial Commissioner of Oudh, to officiate as Settlement Officer, Barabunkee, vice Mr. C. W. McMinn.

Mr. M. L. Ferrar, B.A., C.S., Officiating Settlement Officer, Roy Bareilly, to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Financial Commissioner of Oudh as a temporary arrangement.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the demise of Mr. J. C. Gilliland, Mr. F. J. Oliphant is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Claims, Bombay, with effect from the 27th ultimo, on the forenoon of which date he received charge of the office from Mr. T. G. Trevor.

Mr. L. C. Probyn made over charge of the office of Accountant General, Punjab, to Mr. W. Clark on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

Mr. E. Rule made over charge of the offices of 1st Assistant Accountant General and Controller of the Money Order Office, Bombay, to Mr. T. G. Trevor on the forenoon of the 27th ultimo.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Macbean, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 1st November 1869, to visit Bombay preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant-Colonel George Scougall Macbean, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Major Thomas Quin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 3rd Punjab Infantry, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Major Frederic James Stephenson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 7th Native Infantry, for two years.

Captain William Snow, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 4th Punjab Infantry, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Captain John James Boswell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. N. Smith, Controller of Public Work Accounts, Central India and Rajpootana, is allowed three months' privilege leave with effect from the abovementioned date.

Messrs. J. D. Derry, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, and A. B. George, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, are transferred from British Burmah to Bengal.

The resignation of his appointment by Mr. W. Kelsey, 2nd Grade, Executive Engineer, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, is accepted.

The services of Mr. J. W. Alexander, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, were placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment, as Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering in the Presidency College, in addition to his own duties, from 24th June to 16th September 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Stoddard, Madras Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from British Burmah to Bengal.

Lieutenant G. A. L. A. Whitmore, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces to Bengal, and Lieutenant W. F. Richardson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from Bengal to the North-Western Provinces.

Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries, and Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India in the Public Works Department; Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Under Secretaries, and Assistant Secretaries to any Local Government or Administration in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, and Consulting Engineers, Deputy Consulting Engineers, and Assistant Consulting Engineers in the Railway Department are hereby authorized to sign communications addressed to the Agent of any Railway Company in behalf of the Secretary of State in Council in respect to any contract made with such Company now in force or hereafter to be entered into.

Mr. E. S. W. Dunn, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Accountant General's Office, is transferred to the Punjab.

Mr. P. Heyward, 2nd Grade Accountant, attached to the Office of the Accountant General in the Public Works Department, is granted two years' leave on medical certificate. Mr. Heyward is also allowed fourteen days preparatory leave from the date he may avail himself of it.

Captain G. Baillie, Invalid Battalion, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Northern Division Agra and Bombay Road to the 1st Gwalior Division.

Mr. W. W. Culchett, 4th Grade Executive Engineer, is transferred from Oudh to Rajpootana and posted to the Nusseerabad Division.

Mr F. Read, Conservator of Forests, Berar, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of leave for six months on medical certificate to 3rd March 1870.

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—28TH OCTOBER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London. | Cotton | No ship loading. | Nom. p. ton |
| | Cases | | ,, |
| | Seeds | | ,, |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton | £1 7s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. | ,, |
| | Wooden Ships ,, | £1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. | |
| | Myrabolns & Coir bdls | £0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. | |
| | Seeds | £0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d. | |
| Havre | Cotton | £2 0s. 0d. Nominal. | |
| | Coffee | Nominal | |
| Overland | Steamers | £3 10s. 0d. | |
| China | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 10 per bale. | |
| | ,, Opium | Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. | |
| | Sailing Ships | Nominal | |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton. | |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges | |
| Mauritius | | 8 annas per bag nominal. | |

ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Tilly (s) | Kingcome | Cochin, Oct. 23. |
| | Phlox (s) | Platts | Goa, Oct. 26. |
| | Busheer (s) | Hutchinson | Calcutta, Oct. 5. |
| | General Havelock (s) | Robinson | Cutch Mandvie, Oct. 25. |
| | Sir Hugh Rose | Spindens | Moulmein, Aug. 6. |
| | William Mitchell | Groundwater | Bankok, Aug. 16. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:
Steamer Orissia, Anderson, to China.
Ship Burlington, Forss, to Muscat.
Water Boat No. 1, Way, to Galle.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.
Steamer Tilly, to Cutch Mandvie.
Ship The Douglas, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 23 | Sattara (s) | Housard | Moulmein, Oct. 18. |
| | Peeress | Tilmouth | London, Feb. 1. |

DEPARTURES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 23 | Knight Commander | — | — |
| | Fattle Currim | | |

## POSTAL NOTICES.

### OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 30th Oct., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday | Oct. 30 | Saturday | Dec. 4 |
| ,, | Nov. 6 | ,, | ,, 11 |
| ,, | ,, 13 | ,, | ,, 18 |
| ,, | ,, 20 | ,, | ,, 25 |
| ,, | ,, 27 | | |

### CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 15th Oct., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | Oct. 29 | Friday | Nov. 26 |
| ,, | Nov. 12 | ,, | Dec. 10 |
| | | ,, | ,, 24 |

### AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | Oct. 29 | Friday | Dec. 24 |
| ,, | Nov. 26 | | |

### DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The following Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails came into operation from the 10th June 1869, and will continue in force till further notice:—

| MAILS. | General Office. | Branch Offices. |
|---|---|---|
| For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal | 11 A.M. | 10 A.M. |
| Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor | 12 NOON. | 11 A.M. |
| Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona | 8 A.M. | 5 P.M. previous day. |
| Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch | 3 A.M. | 5 P.M. previous day. |
| Do. in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry | 6 A.M. | |

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 2 (noon) to 5 P.M.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a libera use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press
"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Umballa Section of ditto.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Dak Companies:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Victoria Horse Dak.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN
(FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,)

RESPECTFULLY announces his RETURN to Bombay, and desires to intimate that, owing to his numerous engagements, he will REMAIN for a SHORT TIME longer, and may be consulted at his Residence, PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. The numerous testimonials Mr. M. has received (which have duly appeared in the local papers) are a sufficient guarantee of the success with which he has treated the several cases of hitherto-neglected eye-sight; comments, therefore, on the superiority of his glasses over all others in the Presidency are unnecessary. For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. M. begs to state—firstly, that if the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eyes, and that such defects can only be discovered by Practical Opticians; secondly, if they are not polished on a scientific principle, they are equally injurious to the sight. Mr. M.'s pebbles will be found polished on a principle *peculiarly his own*, and they will be found specially adapted to the Indian climate. He has a large stock of the above unmounted for those who wish to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of possessing these really superb lenses. Ladies and gentlemen desiring Mr. M.'s attendance at their own residences will be good enough to give him one day's notice.

N. B.—Small Binoculars of great magnifying power, containing 12 lenses instead of six.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PINDER—October 26th, at Broach, Louisa Sophia, the beloved wife of Mr. G. W. Pinder, Telegraph Master.

### NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

*Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATHIAWAD.

Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette." 16mo., 69 pages. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

# The Bombay Gazette

## FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1869.

THE Government of Bombay have, at this moment, two little "foreign affairs" on hand; and there is every probability that both will be vigorously dealt with. One takes the Daphne, and perhaps the Nymph,—if the latter is required—to the Gulf of Oman; the other involves the journey of a Special Commissioner or Envoy to the territory of the Hubshee. The exact nature of the policy which will be pursued on the Arabian Coast is, of course, a political secret, but its general bearing must be the firm maintenance of British supremacy in both gulfs, and on the shores which contain them. The Government is determined not only that no sort of insults shall be permitted with impunity—a matter of course—but that no injury shall be inflicted on British interests either by the tribes on the coast or the Persians. The attention of the Resident will be directed first to Muscat, where the Clyde was fired on, and we may be sure that the instructions of the Government will be fully and resolutely executed by men like Colonel Pelly and Captain Douglas. The force at their disposal, measured by weight of metal, is considerable, and it will be well used by the skilful and energetic men to whom it is entrusted. What will be done at Muscat we do not profess to know, whether an apology will be deemed sufficient or a change of rulers; but certainly the Government will not "take" Muscat. For the rest, it is the right and duty of the Government to keep secret the exact line of its policy and the nature of the decisive instructions from the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. At any moment, questions arising out of the pretentions of Persia both in the Persian and Oman Gulfs which will require and receive close attention and firm treatment. If, for instance, Persia, by any chance, were to attempt encroachments on Beloochistan, or were to offer part of the coast to some foreign power, obviously the British Government would resist the first and forbid the second. We have every confidence that the Indian and the Home Governments, as well as our own, are alive to the possibilities and probabilities of the case, and prepared to exercise, with no faltering hand, our just weight and influence.

The proceedings, rendered necessary by the conduct of the Hubshee, are of minor importance and, of course, that curious relic of a bygone age will have to make due reparation. We are under strong treaty obligations to the Hubshee, but they furnish no warrant for outrages on British territory, subjects, and property.

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IN *Fraser's Magazine* for the month of August last there is a very comprehensive article on "Primary Education." The contents are more applicable to England than to other countries, but there is a great deal which is of universal interest.

The writer begins at the very elements of education—naturally to read and write must be the very first instruction. "The years," he writes, "between eight and twelve we look upon as those which may, in average cases, and with occasional interruption, be counted upon for the enterprise of laying a superstructure upon the basis previously laid." In this country we may say from six to fifteen. Hindoo children are precocious and may be taught at an earlier age than may our English boys. Then, again, they require a longer term because their intellect is less powerful in retention and fails very much sooner. The longer the course of instruction is continued the deeper it will sink. The mere fact of their being able to read and write is of little use; indeed, it is doubtful whether the ability to read and write is often rather hurtful than beneficial. "It is distressingly dubious also, whether ability to read, however well preserved, is always of benefit to society. When the Newgate Ordinary tells you that not in one case or in two, but in all cases, without exception, in which juvenile criminals are convicted for daring and violent offences then reading, by giving them access to the sensational garbage of the bookstall, has been an instrument of their ruin, you are forced to admit that, if the problem of national education means, exclusively the reduction to a minimum of the number of persons in the country who can neither read nor write, its solution may not be worth much of the nation's money."

This, however, can scarcely apply to India. Young Hindoos are not likely to get any such books. The class, too, which indulged in education is not usually plucky enough to carry out "daring crimes." It will be some years before the physically courageous classes, who are poor enough to be tempted to crime, will feel the benefits of education. Young Parsees and Hindoos, the former especially, do certainly read and enjoy the prurient trash of *Reynolds's Miscellany* and kindred works, in which servant girls and counter-jumpers record the manners and customs of high society as seen from the kitchen and the area. The slipshod English is certainly easy to understand, and the grammar is simple, though original. That they should believe the silly sentiment and claptrap to be accurate descriptions of English domestic life is not to be wondered at. They have never seen the country, and are ready to believe any lie, especially a scurrilous one, that may give them a piece of mud to throw. In course of time, however, they or their children will see for themselves; and they do no harm to any but their own minds. We can scarcely call that a bad effect of education. Better books are quite as cheap in this country, and they but follow the bent of their own minds. At home, however, the trash of the bookstalls is within reach of a stolen copper, but the higher class of book is too expensive. There is very little harm done to society in general, by the fact of young Parsees and Hindoos of the upper classes reading nonsense.

A Hindoo boy of six is often as far advanced as an English lad of ten or eleven, in the matter of educational acquirements, but at the same time he is not nearly so *formed*. He has no character as an English child always has. Setting aside the difference in intellectual powers, the children in a Hindoo school are very similar in character to one another. Now a European school presents as many individuals as there are boys. Each one has a distinct character and acts as independently as a man in his own small sphere.

The clever boy in either rises to the top of the school, of course. But the English boy is not content with this. He sees a longer way into the future, and works on in the hope of some day equalling those whom he observes to have made a mark in the world. The youth of India, however, has but little ambition beyond his own limited circle. True, some have entered for the competitional services, but they are very few, and there are millions of their social compeers in this country. With a few happy exceptions the native of India is a thing of *show*. He must have a trumpet, though only of tin, value one penny. And blow it he will, mounted on a sham stage, and applauded by a sham audience. Unfortunately he is perfectly content with the tinsel, to the neglect of the true metal. Every English boy wishes for a *career*. The rich look forward to a seat in the House, they who must work to pre-eminence in their profession. There will be drones in every state of society as long as the world is as it is, neither Christian nor "Comtist." It is no anomaly that there should be many in England. The percentage is very low however. In this country the percentage of *real workers* is low. The Drones are the immense majority. This is not the effect of education however, but rather the reverse. It is this characteristic that education should combat. It should incite to work, to action by furnishing an aim. Unfortunately, at present the Hindoo youth gains in conceit merely by education. He thinks he has attained to a great height, when he has received the amount of knowledge possessed by an average national scholar at home. This is probably the result of comparison, not so much with their contemporaries as with the declining generation. We have few educated youths who cannot be put to shame in classical and mathematical knowledge by father, or uncle, or other of their elders. The young Hindoo, on the contrary, must be a perfect well of learning to his family.

An English youth cannot venture on an uncertain assertion before his elders, without the chance at least of being put to shame, if unable to support it. The native lad is the "Glendoveer" in his family,

"'tis *his* to speak and *their's* to hear,"

and he bubbles up unhealthily, in obtrusive self-conceit. Macaulay once said that now-a-days the poorest artisan or clod-hopper who has had opportunities of education is wiser than the wisest of our forefathers. The writer of this article heard the passage quoted by Charles Kingsley. In criticism Kingsley said Macaulay must have forgotten himself when he spoke thus—"Comparing opportunities with opportunities, our forefathers were at least our equals if not greatly our superiors. They learnt more and learnt longer of what there was to learn in their days than we do in ours. It must have been much more difficult for them, working in the dark as they did, to study and pursue seemingly illimitable sciences than for us, who can see if not the absolute goal, still many achieved and complete stages." This is certainly true. We are stimulated to further acquisition by what is already gained. At the same time the generality of us, though we live faster, live much less solidly than did our forefathers. We have no right to despise or even to pity them for, as the song says

"They bravely won a gallant name."

Whether on sea or land, in the battle of weapons or the battle of knowledge, the physical or the metaphysical, we speak equally of European or Asiatic.

Even in Europe, where the present stage of knowledge has been reached by slow degrees, and where, if anywhere, there ought to be thoroughness and solidity, we are complaining of superficiality. How much more ought we then in this country, where knowledge is in its infancy and the whole immense world of science and art is as a new unimagined vision; how much more ought we to guard against the dangers of semi-enlightenment. "First of all," says our writer, "the nation is bound to put into the hands of the national scholars consummately excellent school-books." He advocates the employment of the most learned men as well as those of the greatest compilative ability, the *crême de la crême* of didacted works may be produced. Nothing short of superlative excellence will suffice. "The manuals of the regular curriculum ought to be few. Persistence in a clearly defined and limited course of study will do immeasurably more to benefit the mind than mere dallying with a multitude of subjects." That the above is not the system pursued in this country we are tolerably sure. A perception of that they know very little indeed is the only incentive to many men to the accumulation of knowledge. Judging from results, the present system appears to make the half educated native a mine of immeasurable conceit. As an example, take a native Hindoo educated in one of the large towns not necessarily the presidency towns. He seeks employment as a karkoon in Government service, or in a merchant's office. Nine times out of ten he cannot speak even tolerably correct English, and though his handwriting is often very fair, yet his grammar and spelling are atrocious. His language is excessively stilted. He thinks it is Shakespearian, and that it is his misfortune not his fault if he be misunderstood, not understood at all. He can never understand when he is in the way, and if encouraged, will talk the most vapid trash utterly unconscious that he is being laughed at. The man does not know that he is ignorant, a detestable nuisance. He is not stupid, but the aim is not high enough, and the means too superficial. We have, and have had many able teachers of the people in the Educational Department, but none of them seem to have entered thoroughly into the question as applied to India. We want a condensed system. The object has been to enlarge it. Shoals of clever and misdirected minds are being cast on native society. They wish to do good, and have neither the power nor the knowledge.

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THE "Gazette of India" republishes an Act of Parliament recently passed for the separation of the Straits Settlements from the diocese of Calcutta.

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THE appointment of Mr. F. S. Chapman, of the Bombay Civil Service, to be an additional member of the Legislative Council of India, is announced in the "Gazette of India."

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THE "Indian Daily News" hears that Mr. Tarrant, the lately appointed Officiating Recorder of Moulmein, has been struck down with apoplexy, and is in a very precarious condition.

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THE Government of India has invited the earnest attention of the Punjab Government to a serious want of punctuality on the Punjab and Delhi Railways, and requested that the necessity for immediate measures might be pressed upon the Agent of the Company.

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THE Government of India has directed it to be notified that the payment of any sum of money which any one has to make to Government in any department, can be made in Government notes of any issue irrespective of presidency or circle, and all officers of revenue, customs, tax office, railway, &c., are authorized to receive payment in notes of any issue irrespective of presidency or circle.

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THE steamer Juno, belonging to Frassinet Son & Co., of Marseilles, leaves Marseilles on the 5th November, for Bombay, via the Suez Canal, with a full cargo of general merchandise, and will be followed monthly by steamers of large size and class. Messrs. Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co., are, we understand, the agents in Bombay; and arrangements have been made to carry cotton, &c., at a through rate to all ports on the European continent.

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THE "Madras Mail," of the 23rd inst., announces the death of Mr. John Abberley Pinson, C. E., Deputy Chief Engineer of the Madras Railway. Mr. Pinson had been in the Company's service for about eleven years, and had previously been engaged on railways in Italy. About a month ago he went on his usual quarterly tour of inspection, and it was during this tour that he contracted the disease—abscess of the liver—to which, at the age of 44, he has fallen a victim.

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THE Government of India has ruled that officers of the Royal Engineers on the Imperial Establishment will, on transfer to the Public Works Department, be considered as entitled to the benefits of the Furlough Regulations as forming part of the civil administration of the country, counting service from date of arrival in India; but officers joining the Sappers and Miners from England, who are not inclined to enter the Public Works Department, will only enjoy such leave as is conceded, under Her Majesty's Regulations, to officers of British regiments.

### A SHARP ORDER.

THE following sweeping order reached us yesterday in the *Gazette of India*. It is dated Simla the 16th October. Its full importance will be seen by military readers:—

"In accordance with instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to announce that all officers on the general lists of the cavalry and infantry of the three presidencies who do not qualify for staff employment by passing the Higher Standard examination in the native languages before the 1st May 1871, will be removed from the service."

### THE DESTRUCTION OF CROPS IN MAHEE KANTA.

THE following extract from the diary of the Political Agent in Mahee Kanta for the week from Monday 22nd ultimo to Sunday 3rd instant, was yesterday placed at the disposal of the press:—

"For some time past the young locusts deposited on 14th August and hatched in the fields of the village of Sadra and neighbouring villages have been destroying the crops of bajree. These young locusts are now provided with wings, but as yet cannot fly; they are of the same colour as those that have come from the westward. The locusts that deposited eggs in August were of a bright yellow colour, and were less numerous than the flight that has since appeared. The natives are afraid to kill them, believing that they would by so doing incur the displeasure of the "matajee" (goddess), who would send 100 for each one they kill. But for this prejudice many might have been destroyed. On the 29th of September a flight of locusts visited Mansa, and did considerable damage to the fields. On the 30th of the month a flight of locusts arrived on the right bank of the Saburmutee and spread over the country between Petapoor and Alwa. The reports of their destroying crops have in consequence increased the rates of grain. On the 1st and 2nd inst. the locusts again appeared at Mansa and did much damage to the crops."

### ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN ALL PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS.

THE following letter from John Kirk, Esq., Political Agent and H. M.'s Consul Zanzibar, to C. Gonne, Esq., Secretary to Government of Bombay, dated Zanzibar, 16th September 1869, will be read with pleasure:—

"Sir,—I have the honour to bring to the knowledge of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council an important edict published in the *Mozambique Official Gazette* of the 14th July, of which I herewith enclose a copy in translation. By this law the status of slavery is abolished throughout all the Portuguese dominions and without compensation to the owners. Absolute liberty will not be granted to the freed slaves before the 29th April 1878, for until then they will continue to work under their present masters, and be treated much in the same way as we deal with freed slaves taken by our cruizers and landed in a British colony. An act such as this, affecting the slave question along a thousand miles of eastern Africa, will in time produce a beneficial influence with the Zanzibar dominions, and prepare the Arabs for the abandonment of those extensive slavery rights they now hold, which paralyse our costly endeavours for the suppression of the slave trade.—I have the honour, &c., JOHN KIRK."

Published at Mozambique in the 34th number of the Boletim Official do Governo Geral da Provincia de Mazambique, quarta Feira 14th July 1869:—

"Taking into consideration the report of the Ministers and Secretaries of State of the different departments, having heard the Council for Foreign Affairs, and in pursuance of the authority granted by Article 15, sec. 1st., of the Supplementary Act to the Constitutional Charter of the Monarchy, be it therefore decreed as follows:—

"Article I.—The state of slavery shall be abolished throughout all the possessions of the Portuguese Crown from the day of publication of the present decree.

"Article II.—All persons of either sex, and without any exception, who on the day abovenamed shall be found in a state of slavery shall pass into that of freedom, enjoy all the rights and be subject to all the obligations granted and imposed on freed men by the law of 14th December 1854.

"Article III.—The services to which the above named freed men are subject in accordance with the decree referred to shall belong to the person of those with whom on the same day they shall have been slaves. Sec. 1st—The claim to these services shall end on the 29th April 1878, the day on which, in virtue of the law of 29th April 1858, the status of slavery would have ceased. Sec. 2nd—On the same day, the 29th April 1878, all the obligations which are by the present law imposed on freed men shall cease.

"Article IV.—All acts to the contrary are revoked.

"The Ministers and Secretaries of State of the various departments shall cause this to be published and carried out. Given at the palace, 25th February 1869.

"Rei-Marquez de Sá da Randeira, Antonio, Bispo de Vizeu, Antonio Pequito Seixas de Andrade, Conde de Samodaens, José Maria Latino Coelho, Sebastiao Lopes de Calheiros Minezes."

### REVIEW.

THE INDIAN TRIBES OF GUIANA: their condition and habits with researches into their past History, Superstitions, Legends, Antiquities, Languages, &c.: by Rev. W. H. Brett. (London: Bell and Daldy.)

CHINA AND THE CHINESE: by Rev. John L. Nevius (London: Low and Marston. 1869.)

WE have here two volumes by missionaries—the one a large sparsely printed production with coloured illustrations, the other compact and furnished with a map and many sketches which actually deserve the name of illustrations. The first is by an English missionary who styles himself "Rector of Trinity Parish, Essequibo," and is really about as poor a work as could possibly be compiled concerning an unhacknied tract of country and its unfamiliar inhabitants. Mr. Brett seems delightfully destitute of any knowledge of natural science, and, of course, his pages lack one leading charm of modern research. He gives us to understand, as the result of a number of little missionary expeditions, that the Indians of Guiana are rather a tame set of savages who stand a great deal of preaching to—probably without being one whit the better or worse for it. We find recounted a number of their superstitions with suitable expressions of horror at such dreadful ignorance; but we are not told that the acceptance of a new religion at the hands of the white man or even the august presence of a colonial bishop with his apron and a rector in his broad brimmed hat has had any power to dispel the darkness of superstition from the untutored savage mind. We have also much space taken up with accounts of Mr. Brett sailing up one river and down another and seeing many natives who never said much to the purpose in expressing their various opinions; altogether the book is extremely missionaryish—in a too popular sense—and dull.

Mr. Nevius's book is of quite a different character. The author is also a missionary, but one of the right sort, and his ten years' residence among the Chinese has not sufficiently blunted his sense of plain dealing as to induce him to palm off a rubbishy compilation upon his readers. He promises to give a general description of China and its inhabitants, its civilization and form of government, its religious and social institutions, its intercourse with other nations, and its present condition and prospects, and he keeps to his task and most successfully accomplishes it. Mr. Nevius is an American and has brought out his book simultaneously at New York and London. His countrymen have an interest in that nation whose territory in position, wealth, and extent so closely resembles their own, and whose population has begun to spread over the Pacific Coast with striking, if not alarming, speed: and England, if not at home, yet in all her colonies and possessions, is becoming acquainted with an element of population and labour of portentous compactness and persistency. There is scope, therefore, for increased enquiry concerning this strange people, whose ignorance of foreign nations is only to be compared with our ignorance of them, and with whom an increased intercourse will inevitably conduce to most important results to the whole of the Asiatic continent. There is also some necessity at present for a fair answer to the question—What are the missionaries really doing in China, and to what extent are they entitled to challenge the protection of the Western powers? To this latter question traders are often indisposed and almost always unable to give a just reply, and, of course, the reports of missionaries themselves are not to be relied on without corroboration, yet it is exactly on account of such conflicting and insufficient evidence that the results of long experience stated with evident intelligence and apparent honesty become interesting. In so far as the volume before us relates to China in general, and 350 out of the 450 closely printed pages are devoted to this subject, it is admirable both in matter and method. So far as we are able to judge, there is not in the same compass so clear, truthful, and comprehensive an account of the Chinese anywhere to be found. Unlike many missionaries the author has not been repelled from native theories by their strangeness to English eyes; he has carefully observed the nature and outcome of Chinese modes of thought, and is thus able to detail them with fairness and a just appreciation of their relations to natural characteristics. His account of the ethical and religious systems of the Chinese is exceedingly likely to be accurate; it bears so many evidences of intelligent observation, and is, like the entire book, pervaded with an unmistakeable spirit of fairness. The chapters relating to missionary work in China evince the same characteristics. Mr. Nevius shows the peculiar difficulties of a conscientious Christian missionary—one who is afraid to adapt the new so as to appear a form of the old religion—arising from the culture and even the language of the Chinese. There must be a great gulf—whether it is fixed or moveable time will tell—between the Chinese and European modes of thought, since anything approaching a strict translation from one tongue to another becomes utterly unintelligible, yet it is probable, and the author seems to hold a similar opinion, that at least a form of Christianity will very soon overrun the Chinese empire. We are not inclined to attach much value to the opinions concerning missions of men who visit a remote unknown land for the sake of money. The minds of such persons are essentially of a gross and vulgar type incapable of sympathy with energies of a more intellectual order than those engaged in exchanging cash for cotton or silk for gold. Being also "mean men" they suspect the motives and actions of any who do not openly traffic in their own fashion and charge an honest cent. per cent. It is probable after all that the services of God and Mammon are more antagonistic than is usually supposed, and while the interests of merchants has often proved detrimental to the cause of religious truth, it is not to be wondered at if in China the doubt and alarm which must accompany the progress of Christianity interfere for a time with the gains of traders. Recently in the House of Lords the Duke of Somerset declared our missionaries unworthy of protection, and the Bench of Bishops was as inefficient in reply and in the discharge of a professional duty as so many old women. Mr. Nevius is entitled to be heard on this point. In the first place he tells us that the whole number of Protestant native Christians in China is at present about four thousand. These are found in the various stations along the coast, from Canton in the South to Pekin in the North, but principally in the five treaty ports which have been occupied about twenty-five years. Most of the cities opened by the Treaty of 1860 have also their native churches. There are no places in China which have been occupied even a few years but have a native Christian church; and in those remote corners of the world the church actually seems to have spread more rapidly than elsewhere. The American Presbyterian Church, for instance, in 1868 was augmented at the rate of more than a third of its entire Chinese strength; and we are given to understand that this is by no means an unusual rate of increase in China.

As to the statements of traders inimical to missions, our author seems to think the fact explicable. The missionary's work does not strike superficial observers—many of the converts are to be found in the country out-stations unknown to the foreign communities. Native Christians again, when met with, cannot be distinguished from the rest of their countrymen, and merchants are certainly unable to hold intercourse with them. Merchants usually obtain their information from their body servant or "boy" who is generally quick and shrewd, and as *au fait* as his master in the use of Pigeon English, though not often of the educated or well-informed class or at all acquainted with missionaries or native Christians. A few of the English-speaking young men who have been trained in the mission schools, and have acquired a by-no-means enviable reputation in the foreign communities, are pointed to by those who are ready to take up an evil report as representative types of native Christians generally, though they may never have made any profession of religion whatever.

We cannot suppose that the progress of Christianity in any part of the East is uninteresting to our readers; we can assure them that whether they are curious as to the existing condition of China—social, intellectual or commercial—or to its possible religious developments, no more intelligent guidance need be sought than that of Mr. Nevius.

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OUR contemporary, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, lately devoted considerable space to an article on "Hazard," describing at length the way to play the English and the French games of hazard. Incidentally the writer remarks:—"There is no game which has so completely passed out of use, and almost out of memory, as that of hazard; for a lengthened period it was the favourite pastime indulged in by gamblers of every degree, partly because it was protected by certain rules so mathematically precise as to enable the veriest tyro to contend on equal terms with the veteran punter." We are very sorry to have to correct the *Pall Mall*, and to assure the author that his memory is the only one from which all recollection of this noble game is rased. A hazard table, kept by Mr. M——, follows the aristocratic patrons of the turf to every meeting of any importance. Two or three permanent hazard rooms are to be found at Newmarket, and at this game the late Marquis of H——, the Duke of N——, and Lord W——, whose affairs are now public, lost a large part of their fortune and did much towards consummating their ruin. We sincerely wish the statement of the *Pall Mall* was true, and that the game of hazard had "completely passed out of use and out of memory."—*Once a Week.*

### HEAVY THUNDERSTOR[illegible] DHARWAR.

A FIRM in Bombay yesterday morning received the following telegram from Dharwar:—

"DHARWAR, 28TH OCT., 8 A.M.

"Heavy thunderstorm since yesterday; country deluged. Despatches entirely stopped for the present."

### SURAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

24TH OCTOBER.

FIGURATIVELY speaking, Surat perspires in the day time, and in the morning and evening cools down. If the morning and the evening were the first day, &c., as it was during the Creation, no one could complain of this weather. There!—I give the sceptics one more argument, viz., all the days of the Creation had no middle!! Fancy a day consisting of breakfast and dinner with no tiffin—what a brutal state of society!! Suppose the time from 11 o'clock A.M. to 4 P.M. were cut out! Do I hear the triumphant and evil-minded male creature whisper "no morning visits"? or is it a spirit from the "vasty deep"—a "muggur" from the Taptee mud? No, no, sir! We love to get into a clean cow-cart to jolt gracefully up to the door of our deadly enemy and his wife, and send in our cards with a scowl. Then as we get out on the announcement that "mem saheb bulâtâ"! To flatten the graceful tile is the work of a moment, while with horrid kakophonous (oh my! there's a word!) language we calmly bark our shins on the steps. I know perfectly well that Mrs. G Rundy thinks me an "odious creature," or that, if she likes me, it is not at 11-30 A.M. on a hot day. I have disturbed her in the midst of orders for dinner; I have awaked her in a moment of oblivion, when gentle "Murphy" has just carried her off; I have interrupted her when the hero has rescued the heroine at the peril of somebody else's life from what he calls "jeopardy." For any of these offences what atonement can I make? I am vapid about the weather; I am dreary about the country; I am idiotic in my opinions on every subject; and I know it and look as if I did. That "grand old Mâllee and his wife," as Tennyson calls them, didn't pay morning visits, and why should we?—By the way, *Who did Adam's sons marry?* There's a question for the Byron controversialists. Certainly there ought to have been two families. According to the Talmud and Carlyle, Adam had a wife Lillis before he had Eve, who bore him all the aquatic, aerial, and terrestrial devils. Perhaps the young Adams married their cousins. To return to Surat. We have had an Assembly! It was a great success, and every one was delighted—all but one man whom I saw asleep with his head on a very hard knob. Some one dispersed him with cushions. A roarer was about to appear when the meeting was over; and the members separated after thanking the worthy president for a rational and well-spent night. It is thus the papers chronicle charity and school feasts, where the children keep reckless revel on currantless buns and tea. All the arrangements were good, and we enjoyed ourselves more, I think, than we expected. The night was cooler than it ought to have been, judging from the day, and the "light-fantastic" travelled great distances.

We play cricket in the evenings, and very pleasant it is. It is satisfactory to have settled that Ahmedabad ought to have been beaten the other day. I am quite convinced that had it not been that they beat us, we must have beaten them. The argument I think you will allow is correct. Our river is low—not morally, materially—though it swells high enough sometimes. The mud seems to have changed sides, and appears more on the city side of the river.

### REDUCTIONS IN POLICE CHARGES.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, (IN THE HOME DEPARTMENT) DATED OCT. 16TH.

THE necessity for reduction of expenditure in all departments being urgent, it becomes an imperative duty to scrutinize the charges for police which have now risen to a gross amount of nearly two and a half millions sterling annually.* Even after allowing for the receipts from municipalities and other sources,† the cost has, during the last few years, greatly increased, and such reductions as can be made without impairing the efficiency of the service must be carried out, as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Nor will the fact of any province having been hitherto allowed to have a fixed annual sum for its police be permitted to stand in the way of reductions of general application.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council would not desire to reduce the numbers or pay of constables, or otherwise to issue orders affecting the minor details of police administration, without previous reference to the local Governments and administrations. But there are changes which may be made on general principles, conducing greatly to economy in administration, and yet, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, not injurious to efficiency. It may confidently be expected that all local Governments and administrations will readily accept these changes, and do their best to support the Government of India in the efforts now being made to retrench all redundant expenditure.

The first of the reductions to be made is in the appointment of Deputy Inspector General of Police. The office has already been condemned as useless and abolished in the minor administrations under the Government of India, and there is no doubt that it may equally well be abolished elsewhere. In Bengal one officer of this rank has been recently appointed for special detective service, and would necessarily be retained for the present; but, with this exception, in all provinces the office of Deputy Inspector General must be abolished. By these means fifteen appointments, costing annually in pay alone Rs. 2,28,000, will be dispensed with, and a further saving, estimated at the least at Rs. 72,000, on account of travelling allowances and establishments will bring the total annual saving to three lakhs of rupees.

Another reduction which may be made is in the office of Assistant District Superintendent. The principal reason for maintaining this grade of officers is to train district superintendents, as it would be inexpedient to entrust the police charge of a district to a superintendent wholly without experience. There are also places in which it is desirable to station an assistant on detached duty, and virtually in charge of a district, as, for instance, in the Naga Hills in Assam. These cases however are exceptional. Ordinarily assistants are employed to aid district superintendents, although the work might be done as efficiently and more economically by experienced inspectors.

The number of assistants therefore may safely be reduced to the number required to train young officers for superintendents, and to serve on detached duty at places where an inspector would not suffice.

In regulation provinces it will be necessary to retain some assistants with the former object.

In the smaller non-regulation provinces, in fact in all, except perhaps the Punjab, it will be quite feasible to dispense altogether with assistant superintendents, except so far as their services are required for detached duty.

In carrying out this principle, it is estimated that the services of 107 assistant district superintendents may be dispensed with, causing a saving in pay alone of Rs. 4,50,000 annually; and if a moderate sum be added for travelling and other contingent expenses, the relief to the police budget will be under this head upwards of Rs. 5,00,000.

There will thus be a saving of 122 officers, and upward of Rs. 8,00,000 per annum.

Other saving may doubtless be made, and it is believed that a further considerable sum can be struck off the police expenditure; but His Excellency in Council does not consider it desirable to order other retrenchments without previous reference to local Governments and administrations.

The Governor General in Council requests that no appointments in the rank of deputy inspector general, or assistant district superintendent, be filled up either permanently or temporarily pending the receipt of further instructions, which will be issued in detail to each local Government and administration.

The Governor General in Council desires further to express his conviction that, in giving effect to these reductions, endeavours will be made to absorb as far as possible the officers whose appointments are to be reduced, and to secure their employment, whether in their own provinces or those adjacent to them, as occasions occur, in other branches of the administration. In non-regulation provinces it will be easy to provide for the reductions by transferring to other appointments some of the police officers who are qualified for other local duties; and it may be remarked generally that in these provinces there is no objection whatever to promote police officers, who are properly qualified, to appointments in the general administration.

In all administrations openings will be found in the superintendents of central jails, in the new State railways, in the Forest Department, in the establishments to be created in the Salt Department in Oudh and elsewhere, and in the arrangements for the employment of prisoners in large bodies on extramural labour.

For some military officers military appointments may gradually be found, and the Governor General in Council has no doubt that their claims will receive full

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* The figures for 1868-69, according to actual expenditure, are £2,475,580.

† The receipts in 1868-69 were £277,287.

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consideration from the Commander-in-Chief of the arm[illegible]ey severally belong. In any case offi[illegible] out of employ must have the preferenc ove[illegible] candidates for any appointments for which they are fitted, and the Governor General in Council will be guided in the disposal of his own patronage by the same principle until all the officers displaced are provided for.

The reductions should begin to take effect as vacancies occur, but they must be completed by the 31st of March next; for provision will not be made in next year's budget for the appointments which will under these orders be reduced.

[The above Order has been sent to local Governments and administrations for information and guidance.]

## BOMBAY.

THE s. s. MAY FRERE left for Jinjeera on Wednesday afternoon on special service.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR did not, as it was anticipated he would, leave for Poona yesterday.

MR. S. A. DE CARVALHO has been recognised by the Government of Bombay as Vice-Consul for Portugal at Bombay.

MR. A. S. BULKLEY, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, has been allowed privilege leave for one month from the 15th November 1869.

PARSEE CHARITIES.—On the occasion of the third day funeral ceremony of the late Dadabhoy Manockjee Vacha, one lakh of rupees was set apart for charitable purposes.

DISCHARGE GRANTED.—Yesterday, on the application of Dr. Dallas, Sir Charles Sargent, sitting Judge in Chambers, granted a discharge under Act XXVIII. of 1865 to Hurjeevundass Pranjeevundass.

CHAMBERS BUSINESS.—Sir Charles Sargent sat in Chambers yesterday for the purpose of disposing of miscellaneous applications. His Lordship will, we understand, sit next Friday and then on Thursday the 11th November, and on no other day during the vacation.

THE MINT.—The value of silver ready for coinage in the Bombay Mint at the close of last week was Rs. 47,73,941, the value of the silver not assayed being Rs. 6,50,486; of the total, Rs. 45,54,000 belonged to the Currency Department.

THE BROKERS' NUISANCE.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Chuggun Khooshall and Khundoo Motichund, share-brokers, were fined by Mr. Connon in the sum of ten rupees each, for causing an obstruction in Meadow Street by standing in the road.

A POLICE COURT CASE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, one Ramjee Baboo was charged, before Mr. Connon, at the instance of a Hindoo woman named Chimee, with not supporting his illegitimate child. The magistrate ordered the defendant to pay three rupees a month into Court.

THEFT BY A SAILOR.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, a sailor named John Collins was charged with having, on the previous day, stolen a coat and other articles of dress from another sailor named Sculpor residing at the time in the Sailors' Home. On the theft being discovered prisoner was expelled from the Home, and His Worship now sentenced him to imprisonment for a fortnight.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 26th October, was 256, being a decrease of 16 as compared with the preceding week, 25 less than the total of the week ending 27th October 1868, and 24 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 72 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'s s.s. BUSHEER, Captain Hutchinson, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with the following passengers:—Mr. A. Aubert; Mrs. Colonel Pearl, family and 2 servants; Major and Mrs. Campbell and family; Major R. J. Baker; Sub-Conductor Wightman and family; a Gunner, wife and 2 children; Captain Penny; Mr. Campbell; Mr. Ferguson; Mr. E. Touche; a native family; and 43 deck passengers.

AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE.—We see from the weather report of the Ahmedabad collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th October, that the weather was rather cold; that crops were good, save bajree and jowaree, the former having been eaten to a great extent, and the latter to a less, by locusts; and that fever was reported to prevail in almost all the talookas, besides a few cases of cholera in the Dholka talooka. Cattle were free from disease.

THEFTS IN THE BYCULLA CLUB.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Kooshna Bhicajee, a servant in the employ of the Byculla Club, was charged, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with stealing a cup and saucer, the property of the Club, and was, on admitting the offence, sentenced to receive ten stripes at the Byculla Club. The same man was charged with stealing a currency note for Rs. 100 belonging to Mr. B. M. King, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five months.

CHARGE OF THROWING BALLAST OR RUBBISH INTO A BASIN.—Mr. J. Donaldson, general foreman Elphinstone Land and Press Company, yesterday appeared before the Chief Magistrate of Police, and obtained a summons against Thucker Heerjee Zeena, the owner, and against the tindal, of the buttala Roopareil, on a charge of throwing ballast or rubbish, likely to form a bank or shoal, into one of the basins belonging to the Elphinstone Land and Press Company without lawful excuse.

THE P. AND O. CO.'s s. s. ORISSA, Captain Anderson, will sail to-day for China with 1,283 chests of Malwa opium, 42½ bales of cotton, and the following passengers:—For Galle—Messrs. Nosherwanjee Ruttonjee, Nowrozjee Pestonjee, Dossabhoy Bazonjee, and Dadabhoy Cowasjee. For Hongkong—Messrs. Cassumbhoy Umavurally, Mahomedbhoy Gungajee, Tyebally Surufally, and Gunsodun Abdool Rahim. For Melbourne—Mr. James Bowen, Mr. F. E. Ellis, and Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor. For Sydney—Mr. Singleton Rochfort.

THE CURRENCY.—The following shows the amount of each kind of currency note of the Bombay Circle in circulation on the 22nd October, as compared with the amount in circulation on the 15th October:—

| | | | 22nd Oct. | | 15th Oct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | 10 Note | Rs. | 28,51,620 | Rs. | 29,42,900 |
| Rs. | 20 „ | Rs. | 16,60,160 | Rs. | 16,89,320 |
| Rs. | 50 „ | Rs. | 23,24,150 | Rs. | 24,15,950 |
| Rs. | 100 „ | Rs. | 51,98,000 | Rs. | 54,31,200 |
| Rs. | 500 „ | Rs. | 19,66,000 | Rs. | 19,98,500 |
| Rs. | 1,000 „ | Rs. | 2,89,91,000 | Rs. | 2,83,32,000 |
| | Total... | Rs. | 4,29,90,930 | Rs. | 4,28,09,870 |

BARRACK MASTERS.—It is notified that barrack masters, when proceeding on transfer from one station to another, must claim their actual travelling expenses under the ordinary rules of the service regarding travelling, a free pass being granted them for the portion of the journey to be performed by rail if entitled thereto. The allowances laid down in G. G. O. No. 645 of 1859, para. 4, will still be drawn when barrack masters travel on inspection duty within their respective circles.

TALOOKA BARSEE.—From enquiries made by a commission appointed by Government to ascertain the wishes of the inhabitants of the town of Pangree, in talooka Barsee, of the Sholapoor collectorate, relative to the introduction of Act No. XXVI. of 1850, it would appear that the townspeople are desirous that taxes should be imposed for municipal purposes, and Government therefore has declared that Act in force there from the 1st of December 1869. For the same reason the Act has been declared in force in the town of Karee, same talooka, from the same date.

IMPRISONED BUT NOT CHARGED.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Dr. Barton made an application on behalf of Peerbhoy Allibhoy, at present in custody on a suspicion of having received stolen goods. The learned counsel said his instructions were that Peerbhoy had been for several days in the chowkey at Mazagon; and he asked His Worship to make inquiry why he had not at once been brought before a magistrate—as he could not make an application for liberation on bail till he had been brought before the Court. His Worship said he would enquire into the matter.

RUTNAGHERRY COLLECTORATE.—The weather report of the Rutnagherry collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th inst., informs us that there was some rainfall in the early part of the fortnight, the latter part of it being marked by total absence of rain. The reaping of early crops of rice, naglee, and wurree was vigorously going on. The late crops were in good condition. In Sungmeshwur talooka there was some slight fall of rain up to the 11th inst., which impeded the progress of the reaping operations. There having been no rain since, however, reaping had been commenced. The crops were in good condition. In some talookas the fall of rain was considerable, while in others it was very light. The state of public health was good. Cattle disease prevailed in almost all the talookas.

WE hear that Mr. Watt, the Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poona, is to be appointed Senior Assistant Session Judge of Sholapore.—*Poona Observer*, Oct. 28.

WE understand that Colonel Raines, who for some time was in command of the Poona Division of the army, and who has lately returned to India from Europe, is likely to succeed to one of the first divisional commands vacant.—*Ibid.*

## WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 28th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 78, barometer 30·010·

MANGALORE, 28th, 10-50 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west north-west, thermometer 80·50.

TUTICORIN, 28th, 10-20 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-east moderate, thermometer 86, barometer 29·96.

VINGORLA, 28th, 10 A.M.—Weather hazy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 86, rainfall 18 cents.

## NEW RULES FOR THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

A LONG list of "Rules of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay," signed by the Judges of the High Court, is published in the *Government Gazette* of yesterday. There are in all forty-three rules; those from Nos. 19 to 35 are a reprint of the ones previously in existence, whilst the other twenty-six are, for the most part, a rendering of what has been the practice of the Court for some time past, put into the form of rules for the guidance of the bar and the officials. Tables of Court fees, attorney's and other fees are appended, and also forms of schedules—also much the same as those previously in use.

## INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 12th October.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 15th, 16th and 18th October.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 27th to 8 P.M. of the 28th October is as follows:—

| To Bombay | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|
| From Kurrachee | 0 35 | 0 1 |
| „ Calcutta | 20 47 | 0 56 |
| „ Madras | 20 55 | 18 24 |

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—

For Sub-Lt. Bell, ship Euphrates, from Khundwa.

For Merwanjee Heerajee, from Jowrah.

For Manuel DeSouza, pensioner, from Compta.

For Kursondass, Homajee Street, from London.

For Framjee, from Tuticorin.

For Amertheen, Minty Bazar, from Bangalore.

For Vepanjee Hartany, from Calicut.

For Cowseedass Chethurbujoodass, care of Baloojee Teress, from Madras.

For Choony Lall Mittra, from Calcutta.

## CLOSING OF GRAVE-YARDS.

IT has been notified by the Municipal Commissioner that after the 31st December 1869 it will not be lawful to bury any corpse within any of the following burial-grounds, they being considered to be in a state offensive and dangerous to health:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Roman Catholic Nostra Senhora de Gloria | Church Street, Mazagon. |
| Roman Catholic Nostra Senhora de Rozario | Lawrence de Lima Street. |
| Roman Catholic Nostra Senhora de Esperança | Mangelwady. |
| Armenian | Do. |
| Protestant | Girgaum. |
| Roman Catholic | Do. |
| Roman Catholic N. S. de Saude | Sonapoor. |
| Presbyterian | Marine Lane. |
| Protestant | St. Thomas' Cathedral. |
| Roman Catholic St. Michael's Church | Mahim, Upper—old yard in front of Church. |
| Roman Catholic N.S. de Victoria Church. | Do. |
| Roman Catholic N.S. de Salvacao Church | Mahim, Lower, old grave-yard. |
| Roman Catholic St. Francis Assis Church. | Do. |
| Protestant American | Grant Road. |

## AN EXECUTOR CHARGED WITH FRAUD BY A PARSEE WIDOW.

ON Wednesday last, Mr. Chalk, of Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, solicitors, appeared before the Chief Magistrate on behalf of Dinbaee, widow of Dadabhoy Ruttonjee Billimoria, and charged one Dadabhoy Rustomjee Vacha with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation.

The prosecutrix said—On or about the 3rd April 1868, my husband, Dadabhoy Ruttonjee Billimoria, died, possessed of moveable property in Bombay worth Rs. 11,000 or thereabouts. My said husband left a will and codicil appointing me one of his executors. Upon the decease of my husband, one Dadabhoy Rustomjee Vacha, who was a trusted friend of my husband, came to me and persuaded me to deliver to him all of my late husband's goods, chattels, and effects, consisting of some cash, some shares of the Royal Bank of India, and pearl and gold ornaments, &c., to the value of Rs. 11,000 or thereabouts, informing me that, if I did so, he would take care of them and would return the said property to me when I had obtained probate. I had full confidence in Dadabhoy Rustomjee Vacha and acted under his advice and applied for probate of the said will and codicil, which was duly granted to me alone on the 28th September 1868, the other executors declining to act. The document shown to me is the probate which was granted to me. When I obtained probate of the said will, I applied to Dadabhoy Rustomjee Vacha to return the said property to me, but he has not yet done so, and refuses to account for the same. I have recently discovered that several of the articles so deposited by me with Dadabhoy Rustomjee Vacha have been sold by him and the proceeds thereof appropriated to his own use, and that some of the articles are still unsold, are used by him, and are now in his house, situate at the New Sonapore road, outside the Fort of Bombay. The schedule, hereto annexed, contains a list of the property deposited by me with Dadabhoy Rustomjee Vacha, and shows what articles have been sold and what are still in his possession. I charge the said Dadabhoy Rustomjee Vacha with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

A summons was ordered to be issued against the accused.

## CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST A RAILWAY POLICEMAN.

YESTERDAY at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Rajaram Gunnesh, a police peon in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, was charged with the theft of a bale of silk piece-goods, of the value of Rs. 1,150, the property of the Company.

Mooljee Mona said—I am a cartman and live in Hanuman Lane. I know prisoner by sight. I saw him for the first time on Sunday last, at about 8 o'clock P.M. at the Tardeo railway station, where I then was with my cart. He asked me what I would charge for taking some goods in my cart to Khara Talao; and at last it was agreed that he should pay me six annas. The bale, now produced in Court, was lying about fifty paces. from the station, and prisoner told me to drive up to it. The bale was lying close to a tree at a little distance from the public road. I drove quite close to the bale, near the new low wall, which adjoins the good station. Prisoner asked me to help him to place the bale in my cart, and I did so. After the bale had been put into the cart, prisoner got into it, and covered the bale with his dhotur. I then drove on. I suspected foul play, and gave information to the police constable Gunnesham Bhawoo, who is now in Court, and whom I then found near the Two Tanks. The sepoy asked prisoner whose property the bale was, and prisoner said it was his. Meanwhile the sepoy's comrade, Rama Babajee, who is now in Court, and who had been standing close by, came up. Prisoner placed two rupees in Rama's hand and asked him to let him go. The two sepoys took the whole concern to a havildar in Camateepoora, and from thence we went to a European constable, and ultimately to the railway station, where certain enquiries were made.

Gunnesham Bhawoo said—I am a police constable and do duty near the Two Tanks. I was there on the evening of Sunday last. At about 9 o'clock P. M., last witness came up to me, driving in a cart. Prisoner was in the cart. Last witness told me, in the hearing of prisoner, that there were some goods in the cart, and that he suspected them to have been stolen. I saw the bale in the cart, and asked the prisoner how he had come by it. Prisoner said he had got it from Sholapore, and received it at the Byculla Railway station. He had taken it to the Tardeo Station for transmission to Baroda, but having missed the train he was taking it home. I was not satisfied with what prisoner told me. Meanwhile, my comrade, who had been standing about ten paces off, came up, and prisoner, placing two rupees on his hand, said to him, "Do not annoy me, let me go." I and Rama then took last witness, the prisoner, and the bale to a jemadar in Camateepoora. From here we went to a European constable and then to the Tardeo station, where certain enquiries were made, and prisoner and the bale were identified.

The Magistrate examined several other witnesses, and then committed the prisoner to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

## BOMBAY FINANCES.

APPENDED is an official statement, bearing the signature of Mr. C. E. Chapman, (Officiating Accountant General,) of Receipts and Disbursements of the Civil Departments, Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the 1st and 2nd Quarters of 1869-70, ending 30th September 1869, as compared with Budget Estimates and Assignments.

### RECEIPTS.

| HEADS OF REVENUE. | 1st Quarter ending 30th June. | 2nd Quarter ending 30th September. | Total of 6 Months. | Total of Budget 12 Months. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Land Revenue (*a*) | 74,30,455 | 8,14,584 | 82,45,039 | 3,56,40,000 |
| Tributes and Contributions | 2,32,325 | 1,15,696 | 3,48,021 | 8,79,000 |
| Forest | 3,03,169 | 1,45,797 | 4,48,966 | 10,16,000 |
| Excise on Spirits and Drugs | 10,43,793 | 9,96,352 | 20,40,145 | 43,50,000 |
| Assessed Taxes | 3,02,412 | 8,79,554 | 11,81,966 | 23,70,000 |
| Customs | 19,04,380 | 16,64,318 | 35,68,698 | 88,00,000 |
| Salt (*b*) | 21,56,392 | 1,36,476 | 22,92,868 | 58,00,000 |
| Opium | 67,68,981 | 42,57,441 | 1,10,26,422 | 2,34,23,000 |
| Stamps | 12,08,479 | 12,45,395 | 24,53,874 | 49,50,000 |
| Mint | 4,42,463 | 12,415 | 4,54,878 | 5,88,000 |
| Law and Justice | 3,01,047 | 3,08,048 | 6,09,095 | 19,50,000 |
| Police | 35,692 | 38,801 | 74,493 | 1,54,000 |
| Marine | 84,152 | 76,298 | 1,60,450 | 8,83,000 |
| Education | 62,553 | 42,712 | 1,05,265 | 1,50,000 |
| Interest | 4,11,417 | 84,036 | 4,95,453 | 2,00,000 |
| Miscellaneous (*c*) | 1,40,748 | 2,37,348 | 3,78,096 | 20,00,000 |
| Total Revenues | 2,28,28,458 | 1,10,55,271 | 3,38,83,729 | 9,31,51,000 |
| Army* | 4,88,066 | 10,07,024 | 14,95,090 | 14,34,000 |
| Public Works* | 6,31,984 | 14,08,348 | 20,40,332 | 5,25,000 |
| Debt and Remittance Transactions (particularized below) | 9,03,62,523 | 3,74,97,149 | 12,78,59,672 | ...... |
| Cash Balances on 1st April and 1st July | 2,01,13,381 | 2,83,76,188 | 2,01,13,381 | ...... |
| Grand Total | 13,44,24,412 | 7,93,43,980 | 18,53,92,204 | ...... |

### DEBT AND REMITTANCE HEADS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Funds—Service | 91,917 | 2,90,579 | 3,82,496 | ...... |
| „ Local | 14,77,555 | 15,69,064 | 30,46,619 | ...... |
| Deposits | 15,73,645 | 11,81,195 | 27,54,840 | ...... |
| Sale Proceeds of Waste Lands | ...... | 2,948 | 2,948 | ...... |
| Saving's Bank | 2,45,303 | 1,66,995 | 4,12,298 | ...... |
| Advances Recoverable | 15,48,878 | 16,28,163 | 31,77,041 | ...... |
| Railways | 63,70,262 | 1,19,30,785 | 1,83,01,047 | ...... |
| Bill Transactions between Districts | 38,44,556 | 23,21,889 | 61,66,445 | ...... |
| Mint Certificates (Bullion) | 2,05,22,611 | 3,37,639 | 2,08,60,251 | ...... |
| Remittances between Districts and Departments | 4,19,90,625 | 1,34,86,707 | 5,54,77,332 | ...... |
| Account Current, London | 56,33,402 | 48,67,527 | 1,05,00,929 | ...... |
| Account Current, India | 16,90,572 | 40,78,964 | 57,69,536 | ...... |
| Account Current, Madras | 3,155 | 2,332 | 5,487 | ...... |
| Account Current, Punjab | 69,914 | 76,258 | 1,46,172 | ...... |
| Account Current, Central Provinces | 3,42,430 | 1,98,420 | 5,40,850 | ...... |
| Account Current, North West Provinces | ...... | 1,538 | 1,538 | ...... |
| Bills Payable (other Governments) | 6,14,936 | 6,29,732 | 12,44,668 | ...... |
| Money Orders (other Governments) | 66,494 | 1,06,595 | 1,73,089 | ...... |
| Total | 8,60,86,255 | 4,28,77,330 | 12,89,63,585 | ...... |

### DISBURSEMENTS.

| HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. | 1st Quarter ending 30th June. | 1st Quarter ending 30th September. | Total of 6 Months. | Budget Grant 12 Months. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Interest on Service Funds | 40,535 | 8,09,258 | 8,49,793 | 9,63,500 |
| Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks | 2,38,565 | 2,81,121 | 5,19,686 | 7,65,200 |
| Land Revenue | 10,06,895 | 10,35,697 | 20,42,592 | 41,20,600 |
| Forest | 1,47,797 | 1,22,997 | 2,70,794 | 5,96,800 |
| Excise on Spirits and Drugs | 89,847 | 70,891 | 1,60,738 | 3,29,400 |
| Assessed Taxes | 9,078 | 19,684 | 28,762 | 75,000 |
| Customs | 2,23,183 | 2,06,707 | 4,29,890 | 8,35,500 |
| Salt | 1,02,273 | 78,689 | 1,80,962 | 3,06,500 |
| Opium | 8,143 | 5,671 | 13,814 | 38,400 |
| Stamps | 49,323 | 54,712 | 1,04,035 | 1,81,100 |
| Mint | 1,01,688 | 68,511 | 1,70,199 | 2,79,700 |
| Allowances to District Officers | 1,64,515 | 7,53,741 | 9,18,256 | 33,26,000 |
| Administration and Public Departments | 3,68,683 | 4,28,411 | 7,97,094 | 17,41,800 |
| Law and Justice | 11,80,968 | 12,14,977 | 23,95,945 | 49,08,100 |
| Police | 8,45,533 | 9,03,106 | 17,48,639 | 33,14,800 |
| Marine | 5,06,343 | 3,83,540 | 8,89,883 | 21,68,700 |
| Education, Science, and Art. | 2,84,225 | 2,92,082 | 5,76,307 | 10,83,600 |
| Ecclesiastical | 87,383 | 84,080 | 1,71,463 | 3,49,100 |
| Medical Services | 1,74,689 | 2,05,456 | 3,80,145 | 8,76,000 |
| Stationery and Printing | 1,10,850 | 1,06,163 | 2,17,013 | 3,40,400 |
| Political Agencies | 3,63,942 | 2,89,541 | 6,53,483 | 9,26,500 |
| Allowances and Assignments | 8,66,719 | 6,11,357 | 14,78,076 | 69,36,900 |
| Miscellaneous | 3,17,723 | 3,79,574 | 6,97,297 | 7,08,300 |
| Superannuation | 2,14,293 | 5,83,859 | 7,98,152 | 13,99,100 |
| Total Charges | 75,03,193 | 89,89,825 | 1,64,93,018 | 3,65,71,000 |
| Army* | 65,86,372 | 68,86,700 | 1,34,53,072 | 2,82,97,000 |
| Public Works* | 58,72,403 | 45,20,189 | 1,03,92,592 | 1,71,39,400 |
| Debt and Remittance Transactions (particularized below) | 8,60,86,255 | 4,28,77,330 | 12,89,63,585 | ...... |
| Cash Balances on 30th June and 30th September | 2,83,76,189 | 1,60,89,936 | 1,60,89,937 | ...... |
| Grand Total | 13,44,24,412 | 7,93,43,980 | 18,53,92,204 | ...... |

### DEBT AND REMITTANCE HEADS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Funds—Service | 48,400 | 10,51,747 | 11,00,147 | ...... |
| „ Local | 12,16,554 | 9,81,596 | 21,98,150 | ...... |
| Deposits | 15,92,436 | 9,72,897 | 25,65,333 | ...... |
| Savings' Bank | 3,04,611 | 7,17,266 | 10,21,877 | ...... |
| Sale Proceeds of Waste Lands | 2,948 | ... | 2,948 | ...... |
| Advances Recoverable | 4,61,919 | 12,95,714 | 17,57,633 | ...... |
| Railways | 77,91,041 | 44,01,179 | 1,21,92,220 | ...... |
| Bill Transactions between Districts | 36,54,589 | 22,71,896 | 59,26,485 | ...... |
| Mint Certificates (Bullion) | 2,05,21,709 | 3,37,639 | 2,08,59,348 | ...... |
| Remittances between Districts and Departments | 4,18,35,057 | 1,45,29,709 | 5,63,64,766 | ...... |
| Account Current, London | 37,81,297 | 87,13,091 | 1,24,94,388 | ...... |
| Account Current, India | 83,24,510 | 9,26,934 | 92,51,444 | ...... |
| Account Current, Madras | 2,00,640 | 472 | 2,01,112 | ...... |
| Account Current, Bengal | 350 | ...... | 350 | ...... |
| Account Current, Punjab | 400 | 10,071 | 10,470 | ...... |
| Account Current, Central Provinces | 3,00,000 | 3,63,627 | 6,63,627 | ...... |
| Account Current, North West Provinces | ...... | 1,999 | 1,999 | ...... |
| Bills Payable, (other Governments) | 2,43,539 | 7,93,383 | 10,36,922 | ...... |
| Money Orders (other Governments) | 82,523 | 1,27,929 | 2,10,452 | ...... |
| Total | 9,03,62,523 | 3,74,97,149 | 12,78,59,672 | ...... |

NOTES.—(*a*). Land Revenue Instalments are collected in January, February, and March.
(*b*). Falling off in 2nd Quarter is due to the Monsoon Season.
(*c*). The Estimate of 20 Lakhs was made by Government of India and is not likely to be realized.
* These figures are not from the Accountants of the Military and Public Works Departments, but represent the actual sums credited in the accounts of the Civil Treasuries. The same remark applies to the Disbursement side of this Account.

## EXAMINERS AT THE FORTHCOMING UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

### MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A., John Nugent, C.S.—In English.

W. Wordsworth, B.A., The Rev. J. W. Gardner.—In Elementary History and Geography, with part of *viva voce* in English.

J. P. Hughlings, B.A., W. Draper, M.A.—Part of English *viva voce* only.

F. Kielhorn, Ph.D., Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.—In Sanskrit.

The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A., G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S. —In Latin.

S. A. DeCarvalho, G.G.M.C., J. N. Mendonca G.G.M.C.—In Portuguese.

Major Thomas Candy, Krishna Shastri Chiplonkar Esq., The Rev. A. Hazen, Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.—In Marathi.

The Rev. R. Montgomery, Mansukhlal Mugutlal Munshi, B.A., The Rev. J. Wallace, Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, B.A., LL.B.—In Gujarathi.

The Rev. W. Beynon., Shamrao Vithal, Esq.—In Canarese.

Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang, Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.—In Hindustani.

E. Rehatsek, M. C. E., Abdul Fatti Mulvi, Esq.—In Persian.

Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B. A., Rao Saheb Narayen Jagonnath Vaidya.—In Sindhi.

W. Draper, M. A., Govind Vithal Karkare, B. A. —In Arithmetic and Algebra.

F. J. Candy, M. A., Professor Keru Luxuman Chatre. —In Euclid and Elementary Natural Science.

### FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

E. T. Leith, LL.M., John Jardine, C.S.—In English and History.

F. Kielhorn, Ph.D., Shrikrishna Shastri Talekar, Esq. —In Sanskrit.

G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S., W. S. Forman, C.S.—In Latin.

E. Rehatsek, M.C.E., Mirza Hairat.—In Arabic.

Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang, Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B.—In Marathi.

J. Burgess, M.R.A.S., Govind Vithal Karkare, B.A. —In Mathematics and Analytical Geometry.

The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A., F. L. Latham, Esq.—In Logic and Butler's Sermons.

Professor I. B. Lyon, James Scorgie, F.C.S.—In Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

### EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.

W. Wordsworth, B.A., The Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A.—In English and History.

J. G. Buhler, Ph.D., Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.—In Sanskrit.

R. S. Sinclair, M.A., LL.D., G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S. —In Latin.

Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B., Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.—In Marathi.

The Rev. R. Montgomery, Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, B.A., LL.B.—In Gujarathi.

F. G. Joynt, Esq., Abdul Fatti Mulvi, Esq.—In Persian.

W. Draper, M.A., J. Burgess, M.R.A.S.—In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Dynamics and Hydrostatics, Optics and Astronomy, and Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.

The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A., Andrew Wilson, Esq. —In Logic and Moral Philosophy.

John Connon, M.A., F. L. Latham, Esq.—In Political Economy.

I. B. Lyon, Esq., and ———.—In Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P., F. S. Stedman, Esq.—In Physiology (Animal and Vegetable).

### EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A.

W. Wedderburn, C.S., The Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A.—In English.

R. S. Sinclair, M.A., LL.D., G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S. —In Latin.

W. Wordsworth, B.A., The Rev. J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D.—In History and Philosophy.

Professor Keru Luxuman Chhatre, Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I.—In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

### EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

C. E. Fox, M. A., Barrister-at-Law. E. T. Leith, LL.M., Barrister-at-Law. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

### FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Professor Keru Luxuman Chhatre, F. J. Candy, M.A.—In Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.

Professor I. B. Lyon, James Scorgie, F.C.S.—In Experimental and Natural Science.

Lieut. E. L. Marryat, R.E., Lieut. B.O. Seton, R.E. —In Engineering and Engineering Drawing.

### EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

R. S. Sinclair, M.A., LL.D., Professor Keru Luxuman Chhatre.—In Mathematics.

James Burgess, M.R.A.S., Captain J. H. White, R.E.—In Applied Mathematics.

Professor I. B. Lyon, James Scorgie, F.C.S.—In Experimental and Natural Science.

J. H. E. Hart, Esq, C.E., Lieut. C. Mant, R.E.—In Architecture, Engineering, and Engineering Drawing.

### SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION FOR THE JUGGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

F. Kielhorn, Ph.D., Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.

## TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 28th, 12-30 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Kournah; and the Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan. Latest dates, from Great Britain, via Turkey, 26th October, 1-20 P.M.; via Russia, 22nd October, 7 P.M.

## THE ARMS ACT.

IT is officially notified that the provisions of Act XXXI. of 1860 (relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give the power of disarming in certain cases) as modified by Act VI. of 1866, are in force in the following places, district, and portions of a district:—I.—Town and Island of Bombay. II.—Rutnagherry. III.—Canara in the following talookas only:—Soopa, Yellapoor, Carwar, Sircy, Siddapoor. Also that the same provisions, with the exception of the several clauses of section 32 which apply to the disarmament of any district, are in force in the following districts:—The province of Sind, viz., the districts of Kurrachee, Hydrabad, and Shikarpoor and Thurr and Parkur. Districts of Poona, Sholapoor, Ahmednuggur, Nassick, Sattara, Kulladghee, Belgaum, Dharwar, Canara, (excepting the talookas above named) Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach, Kaira, Punch Mahals, Tanna, Colaba, Khandeish.

The following officers are empowered to grant licenses under the section of the Act specified against their names:—All district magistrates in their respective district, under section 7 to manufacture and deal in arms; section 28—to carry arms; section 32—to have in possession or to carry arms. The same powers are exercised by the Agent to His Excellency the Governor in the Punch Mahals. The Political Superintendent Thurr and Parkur districts. The Political Superintendent, Frontier of Upper Sind. The Commissioner of Police in the town and island of Bombay.

The following powers have been specially conferred on the undermentioned officers in the districts specified below:—

Major Thatcher, District Superintendent of Police Poona, is empowered under section 28 to grant licenses to carry arms, and under section 32, clause 3 of Act XXXI. of 1860, to grant licenses to have arms in possession.

Major Shortt, Superintendent of Police, Surat, and Captain Brown, Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, are empowered under sections 14 and 15 of Xct XXXI of 1860, to inspect the books and premises of licensed manufactures and dealers, and under section 31 to conduct searches under the orders of a magistrate.

## LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

THE following, dated Simla, the 11th October, has been substituted for the resolution passed in the Financial Department on the 30th June 1869:—

"RESOLUTION.—In the Resolution No. 409 passed in this department on the 7th May 1869, it is provided that the rate of absentee allowance admissible to a civil officer proceeding on leave shall, in all cases, be shown in his last pay certificate by the Accountant General of his presidency; but in the case of a covenanted civil servant or military officer in civil employ, whose appointment has been changed within the period on his average salary for which his furlough allowance is to be calculated, the rate of furlough allowance will sometimes depend on the date on which he may make over charge of his office, and the Accountant General of his presidency will not be aware of that date at the time the last pay certificate is prepared if the absentee intends to embark at a port in a presidency other than that in which he is employed, and has not to pass through the Accountant General's station on his way to that port. For cases in which, for these reasons, the Accountant General is unable to specify the rate of absentee allowance, the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following in lieu of the rules prescribed in the 6th paragraph of the above mentioned resolution. The Accountant General of the absentee's presidency must send him a document in the From A. appened to this resolution, leaving the fifth, sixth, eighth, and ninth spaces on the face of the form blank, and forward a duplicate of it to the Accountant General or district officer at the port at which the absentee intends to embarks for Europe. Before the absentee's departure from his station, the district officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay must fill up the sixth space on the face of the original form, and fill up and attest the certificate at the end of that form. The Accountant General or district officer at the port at which the absentee intends to embark for Europe must act up to the instructions in the letter to his address on the back of the form, must copy the entry in the sixth space of the orginal form, and the entries and signature in the certificate at the end of that document into the duplicate form, and must return the original form to the absentee. If he be an Accountant General, he must, moreover, forward the duplicate form to the local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and forward a copy of the certificate at the end of the form to the Accountant General of the absentee's presidency with a letter in the Form B. appended to this resolution; but if he be a district officer, he must forward the duplicate Form A. to the Accountant General of his own presidency who must send it on to the local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and forward a copy of the certificate at the end of the Form A. to the Accountant General of the absentee's presidency with a letter in the Form C. appended to this resolution."

## REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper of the 27th instant, "Pro Bono Publico" makes certain unfair statements with respect to registration of deeds in the Fort head office. According to the existing law on registration, a party can have his deeds or notes or any other documents registered in the sub-district in which he resides, or in which the property sought to be registered is situated, on payment of fees agreeably to a scale fixed by law. But if the party wishes to have them registered at the head office, an enhanced rate of fees is charged, for obvious reasons. The attorney's clerk who accompanied the parties to the office being ignorant of the law, the registrar very properly pointed out the existing rule bearing on the subject, for which he (the clerk) should rather have been thankful than otherwise. When a person or persons go to the Registry Office, the question of identity is the most important, and the registrar cannot be too careful in satisfying himself as to their identity; and unless he happens to know the man who comes forward to identify certain persons, also unknown to him, the registrar is quite justified in declining to receive his evidence on the point. Knowing as we all do what description of men some low paid attorneys' clerks are, I am sure the registrar acted in perfect good faith in refusing to accept his statement as to the identity of the parties represented by him, especially as the clerk was not personally known to him.

Bombay, 28th October. E. R.

## INVENTIONS.

THE undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department and copies sent to Bombay, &c:—

Mr. G. H. Faulkner, Civil Engineer, residing at Cuttack, for filling and discharging canal or river locks by valves of peculiar construction.

Mr. Bradford Leslie, Civil Engineer, for improvements in machinery for boring, dredging or excavating earth, soil, minerals, &c., by the action of water.

Messrs. John Saxby and John Stinson Farmer, trading under the style and firm of Saxby and Farmer, of the Patent Railway Signal Works, Kilburn, near London, England, Railway Signal Engineers, for improvements in the construction of apparatus for actuating, regulating or controlling railway points, switches and signals.

Mr. George Washington Robertson, of Akyab, in British Burmah, engineer, for more speedily and effectually dressing millstones of any description, and more particularly dressing millstones for husking paddy.

Mr. William Stuart Howard, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Kirkee, in the Bombay Presidency, for ventilating roofs.

Mr. Jules Alfred Chaufourier, of Paris, advocate, for a new or improved continuous self-feeding cotton gin.

Mr. William Lorberg, of Brunswick Place, City road, in the county of Middlesex, England, Chemist, for an improved process of treating cotton seed and utilizing the refuse resulting therefrom.

Mr. Norman Stewart Walker, merchant, residing at Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, England, for an improved buckle or tie for connecting the ends of metallic strops applied to bales of cotton and other merchandize.

Mr. John Hodgart, of Renfrew road, Paisley, in the county of Renfrew, Scotland, for a mode of fastening iron hoops on bales of cotton and other goods.

Mr. John Gregory, of Westminster, England, lately residing at Lisbon, Portugal, engineer, for improvements in the parts of the permanent way of railways.

Mr. Robert Joseph Morison, of 75, Mark Lane, in the city of London, merchant, for improvements in presses for compressing and packing cotton, wool, hay, hides, and other fibrous and plastic substances.

Doctor Robert Sim, of Naples, for improvements in compositions for preventing the fouling of ships' bottoms and other buildings exposed to the action of sea or impure water.

## RAINFALL

### IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

SHOWING THE FALL DURING THE WEEK ENDING 9 A.M. MONDAY, 11TH OCTOBER, AND THE TOTAL UP TO THAT DATE FROM 1ST JANUARY.

| | The week. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Observatory, Colaba | ·40 | 91·49 |
| Town Hall, (Fort) Gauge No. 1 | ·08 | 46·99 |
| Do. Do. Do. No. 2 | ·08 | 44·60½ |
| Do. Do. Do. No. 3 | ·08 | 43·65 |
| European General Hospital, Fort George | ·15 | 127·56* |
| Esplanade, H. M. 21st Regt. N. I. | ·08 | 98·76 |
| Byculla, J. J. H. | ·05 | 115·39 |
| Alibaug | ·23 | 82·12 |
| Panwell | ·32 | 96·00 |
| Mahim | 5·60 | 89·58 |
| Cullian | ·90 | 84·20 |
| Rutnagherry, C. H. | ·39 | 102·74 |
| Dapoolee, D. | ·62 | 107·47 |
| Vingorla, C. H. | ·35 | 105·06 |
| Sawunt Waree, C. H. | 1·10 | 116·55 |
| Carwar C. H. | 1·28 | 119.81 |
| Surat, C. H. | ·54 | 53·06 |
| Bulsar | 1·80 | 83·83 |
| Town of Broach | 2·51 | 44·32 |
| Town of Ahmedabad | ·05 | 31·30 |
| Baroda, Residency H. | ·04 | 36·76 |
| Dhoolia, C. H. | 32 | 21·56 |
| Ahmednuggur, C. H | 93 | 28·61 |
| Egutpoora | 1·87 | 100·08 |
| Poona, Sassoon H. | ·10 | 25·02 |
| Malcolm Pett, Mahableshwur | 1·01 | 172.34 |
| Panchgunny | ·06 | 53·82 |
| Kolapoor, C. H | ·03 | 24·36 |
| Kulladghee, C. H | ·06 | 24·18 |
| Belgaum, C. H. | ·63 | 40·95 |
| Dharwar, C. H | ·71 | 22·67 |

In the report from the Colaba Observatory the day is from midnight to midnight.

* This is the figure in the official report; the error of about ten inches is still uncorrected.

## BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 23rd October, 1869.

Open 308 Miles.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 44,501 | 7 | 9 |
| Merchandize | 37,908 | 12 | 5 |
| Back Bay Earth Trains | 624 | 5 | 8 |
| Electric Telegraph | 681 | 13 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 83,716 | 6 | 10 |

Corresponding week in October, 1868.

Open 307½ Miles.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 43,017 | 13 | 4 |
| Merchandize | 51,720 | 14 | 1 |
| Back Bay Earth Trains | 3,909 | 15 | 0 |
| Electric Telegraph | 411 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 99,059 | 10 | 5 |
| Decrease... | 15,343 | 3 | 7 |

How many a temper has been ruffled by bad pens, greasy paper, and defective ink. Any one of these is bad enough; and the conjunction of the three is a calamity. The steel pen was a great improvement on the ruder instrument before in use; but most steel pens have one serious defect. The ink, by its corrosive powers, maims and renders them useless. You take up a pen and find that it writes well enough, and when you have done, threw it down with the notion that it is not in the least injured. Perhaps it is not; but wait till next morning, or for a day or two, and if it has not been carefully wiped, it is useless. Mr. Barnard has coated the steel pen with a metal that, to a certain extent, resists the corrosive action of the ink, and by this means preserves it from the rust that corrupt pens not so protected. This is the merit claimed for these pens; and certainly their execution is most satisfactory.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

CAN any one tell why the name John and its diminutives should be used as a term of contempt? We find it is so in almost all modern languages, though it was borne by two of the men most revered by Christendom—the Baptist and the Evangelist. The Italian *Gianni* (pronounced by the Venetians and other provincials *Zanni*) has passed into our language as synonymous with a fool—*Zany*; and in our vernacular we have *Jack*-of-all-trades, *Cheap Jack*, *Jack*-pudding, and *Jack*-ass—none of these titles being conferred as marks of respect. In German folk-lore it is always a *Hans* who is the model of folly or stupidity. The Spanish, similarly, have the phrase, a *Bobo-Juan*; and *Jean-qui-pleure*, and *Jean-qui-rit*, may be cited among many other instances in French. Is it that John is taken for the name of mankind in general, as we say, *John Bull?* If so, the deduction is cynical enough, and about as flattering to the race as the remark of Lewes in his "Life of Goethe." Speaking of a German town famed for its men of distinction in letters, he says: "To say that the great *majority* of the inhabitants were stupid and ignorant, is merely to say they were men and women!"—*Once a Week.*

WE ought to be thankful to the philosophers for correcting our popular errors; but we don't always profit by their teaching, for we have a sort of filial affection for inherited notions, be they right or wrong. Here is Professor Tomlinson going out of his way to prove to us that the sun's rays will not put out a fire, contrary to the teachings of our grandmothers. He has not exactly tried upon a coal fire, but he has upon another form of combustion, to wit, candles of various descriptions. The reason for selecting candles is, that they can be weighed periodically, to see exactly how much of them has been consumed in a given space of time. The professor went to Price's famous factory, and, with the help of the chemist there, burnt candles of the sperm and composite class, first for an hour in the sunshine, then in a dark room for the same period; the loss by combustion, in each case, being accurately ascertained by exact weighings. If the sun arrests the combination of oxygen with fuel in the case of fire, it ought to do the same thing with candles, and the candle burnt in the sun ought to lose less per hour than that burnt in a dark chamber. Four trials were made, and in two of them the amount of wax burnt was *greater* in the sun than in the dark. In the other two, it was rather less, but only by a very few grains, such an insignificant quantity that it might well be ascribed to accident—such as difference of temperature, slight currents of air, little variations in the composition of the candles. The final conclusion arrived at was, that the sun has no effect upon the burning of wax and kindred materials. Why, then, should it have any upon fire? The truth is that the bright sun makes the fire look dull by contrast: darken the room, and the coal *appears* to rekindle. It is all a matter of appearance. *Prima facie* judging is at the bottom of all popular errors.—*Once a Week.*

## BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

### THE COTTON FRAUDS BILL.

A MEETING of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Wednesday at noon, in accordance with a requisition of a number of members, to consider the subject of special legislation, particularly with reference to the Cotton Frauds Bill. Mr. H. E. Astley, Chairman of the Chamber, presided.

Messrs. Kunckler, Preiswerck, and Co. were unanimously elected members of the Chamber.

The Chairman having read the requisition and notice calling the meeting,

Mr. Foggo rose to move the first resolution, when,

Mr. Charles Macdonald also rose, and remarked that if this was the proper time to raise the question whether this meeting was in order under the rules of the Chamber, he should like to make some remarks.

The Chairman—I should simply say we are in order. On a requisition from members of the Chamber a meeting of the Chamber can be called on any subject. May I ask if Mr. Macdonald intends to make a motion?

Mr. Macdonald—I am going to make a motion on that subject. It seems to me that the question having been discussed, and the Chamber having come to a vote on it, and no new feature in the question having come before us, it is not competent to call a meeting in the way this one has been convened, and I am ready to address you on the subject.

The Chairman—I think it would be better if you would put it as an amendment.

Mr. Macdonald—I think not. I think that really it is essential to the whole thing to decide whether we are in order in beginning this discussion at all. If the Chairman rules that we are in order I am prepared to sit down; but, if the question is to be discussed, I am prepared to speak.

The Chairman—I think you are mistaken when you say we are to discuss the same subject over again, for the special resolution before this meeting is against special legislation of any kind, and last meeting we considered this Act alone, whether it was desirable or not. I think the requisition speaks for itself—that it is for a petition against any special legislation of any kind.

Mr. Macdonald—I am quite willing to abide by the ruling of the chair, but the form of this advertisement is that this meeting has been called because some gentlemen were not present at last meeting. ("No, no.") I am entitled to speak by that advertisement, and there is no reason except that, that we are called because certain gentlemen did not choose to attend last meeting.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, as Mr. Macdonald has raised the point, I think it is only fair for me to give my reasons for my ruling. No. 10 of the rules of the Chamber says "that a special general meeting shall be called by the Chairman, or by his order, seven days after the receipt of a requisition from any three firms," therefore a requisition from any three firms is quite sufficient to call any meeting on any subject, but if you wish, Mr. Macdonald, I will put your proposal to the meeting.

Mr. Macdonald—I don't know whether when 23 members asked for the meeting there is any use in putting the question whether they should have come to it or not.

Mr. Foggo rose to propose the first resolution, which was as follows:—

"While appreciating the danger of suddenly withdrawing all the measures adopted against frauds in the cotton trade, we are still convinced that there are means other than special legislation, less restrictive in their character and less oppressive in their operation, by which Indian cotton may be maintained in its value, and its cultivation improved and extended,—*Resolved*—That special legislation on the subject of cotton frauds is unnecessary and injurious to the general interests or the cotton trade. That if Government will establish cotton markets, (which can be made self-supporting), and if the collectors and magistrates in the districts exercise the powers already intrusted to them, the question of frauds in the cotton trade can be safely left to the general penal legislation of the country."

In supporting this resolution Mr. Foggo said—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, there is this advantage in being no longer a member of the Legislative Council, that if a man has a mind to speak he can speak his mind as a man and a Briton, without being afraid of treading on some great people's toes or—which perhaps is almost as bad—coming in for a tolerably good wigging. But I wish to begin by calling the attention of the Chamber to the very great change on public opinion regarding this measure—as I hope the result of to-day's meeting will show—that has taken place since 1863, when the measure on this subject was brought in and enacted. When the firm of which I am a member was asked the other day by some gentlemen, members of this Chamber, if we should be willing to join in signing such a requisition as is now before you, it was not only with feelings of some surprise, but also with great pleasure, that I heard such a request made to us, for although I knew or believed that some considerable change of opinion had taken place; and after what I saw in February last when the question was discussed and, I believe I am right in saying minuted upon by a large number of the members of the Chamber, I was in great hopes there was a large number inclined to join with me and the small miserable minority which were against the bill in 1863—still I did not know, nor expect, especially after the meeting the other day, that there was anything like unanimity of opinion as to the inexpediency of legislation on this subject. I say then it was with very great satisfaction I heard the change of opinion, and in addition to that I may say that from what I observed recently in other circles besides the mercantile community, I am convinced that there is a great change of opinion throughout the entire presidency. (Hear, hear.) In fact, exclusive of the members of the Legislative Council who have voted for the bill, and whom we all know—I have not seen any of the Cotton Department—I do not think I have heard a single vote in favour of the measure. Go where you will, among the military class, who as men of education may be supposed to know something of this subject; among the civil servants you will find collectors and gentlemen in their position to a man against the measure. The secretaries to Government, some of them at any rate speak against it, and others in the Civil Service speak against it—I have not heard a single expression in its favour. I do not pretend to say how that opinion has arisen, but that it is the fact I feel perfectly confident, and I observe the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker at the last meeting of Council expressed the same decided view. I have had the opportunity lately of speaking to some of the promoters of this measure; and as I was rather puzzled from time to time, on seeing the different reasons given in the public prints for this measure, to divine what was the object of this bill, I asked, "Well now, after all these discussions about mixing and not mixing and so forth, can you tell me in one word what is the object you have in view in passing this measure?" One man says "we want to prevent adulteration of cotton," and another person of high authority, for whom I have a high respect and should be glad to have a higher, said some time ago, "well, we want to see that Indian cotton maintains its value—that its value is not affected by all this adulteration." Now I don't quite understand what he meant by that—but let that pass. "We think," he proceeded, "it is of imperial interest that the cotton trade of India should not suffer—at present it does suffer;—people at home won't look at Indian cotton, they won't buy it and won't advance on it, they wont have anything to do with it, and so we have to take care of the imperial interest of the country and we want to take care of them." I forgot to observe just now that the arguments in favour of the measure are somewhat different from what they were in 1863. In 1863, if I remember right, it was universally admitted that legislative interference in matters of trade was to be deprecated as mischievous, but it was said that in consequence of the great interests involved in the cotton trade, cotton ought to be an exception to that rule, and the answer to that of course was obvious to a clear-headed man; it was that if the interests involved in the cotton trade were so much more important than those involved in any other article, and if it were mischievous to interfere with other articles, it must be much more mischievous to interfere with cotton than with anything else. But that argument is passed over now, and the argument now used, and which strikes me as so monstrous that I am almost ashamed to mention it, is that merchants' interests are different from the public interest in the long run, and merchants are not to be trusted with their own interests because they would injure the public interest. I believe that has been advanced. First they say—"It is very true merchants may go on trading in adulterated cotton and so we cannot trust them because their interest may clash with the public interest, and therefore we must take care of the public interest." Now I really think that that argument is not treating those who hear it particularly well, because I think it has been acknowledged universally for a very long time past, that in matters of trade, though the interests of the merchant and trader may appear to clash with the public interest, and they may be thinking only of their own pockets, yet these things are so beautifully arranged that in the end the two interests must be one. But I do not wish to say more on that subject. I would go back for a moment to the object of the measure as declared by the highest authority. After these different versions of the occasion and object of the measure which I have mentioned just now, I have at last come to one which seems to be put forward after a deal of consideration and to have been as well weighed as anything we have had on the subject, so I yesterday took the trouble to have it copied, and here it is—

"But the question, and the great principle involved, is this, that there is a wide-spread system of fraud and adulteration carried on by persons concerned in the trade, not only in Bombay, but in other parts of the country, the result of which is this, that the character of the staple product of this presidency is being lost, the effect of which may be—[*May be!* I pray you mark the may be, please]—that which is a source of wealth to this whole country, which adds so much to its prosperity and to the material happiness of its people, and which brings along in its train the improvement and the civilisation of its people, may—[*May again*]—through these causes be crippled if not destroyed."

Now, sir, I ask you, after taking notice of the hesitation that is implied in the use of the word "may" so often, to note the exaggerated language in which this paragraph is conceived. First it is stated, "There is a widespread system of fraud and adulteration carried on by persons concerned in the trade." Now I ask not only mercantile men, but I ask sensible plain men anywhere—where is the evidence of the adulteration? I don't say of *any* adulteration, but where is the evidence of this tremendous system of fraud and adulteration? Where is it? Has the Honourable Mr. Campbell got it in his office?—has His Excellency the Governor got it in his *bureau*? Where is it?—have the banks or mercantile houses got it? Where is it?—has anybody seen it? for it has never been produced. I ask, has anybody seen it? And then again—"The character of the staple product of this presidency is being lost." How can that be said? Is it "being lost?" Has it been "being lost" since the year 1863 or 1864 or before that, when the price of cotton was 3d. or 4d. per lb., and now it is 9d. or 10d.? Has it been "being lost" since then? I will not indulge in uncharitable assumptions, but I am utterly puzzled how to give reasons for such eminent,—statesmanlike, if you like—public men bringing forward such arguments: it is utterly beyond me to account for it. Let us turn to other trades and other countries; let us, as Sir Charles Jackson used to say with another meaning, let us draw upon our imagination a little. Let us take a trip to America. I am not in the smoking way or in the tobacco trade, but I have heard there used to be a large trade in tobacco from Virginia to England—whether there is now or not is no matter, but there was at one time—and for the tobacco the Americans used to receive their returns in broad cloths. Now let no one say, "Oh, but tobacco is very different from cotton, for tobacco is only an indolent luxury and cotton is a necessity, and you must have piece-goods, which is one of the first necessities of the people of this country." The fact that America sent tobacco is no matter, but the thing they were in the habit of getting in return was broad cloth, which was as much a necessity to the Americans as cotton goods to the inhabitants of this country. Now—I won't read the extract again—supposing such a statement as this was put out some morning by the Government of Virginia to the people there, what would the people say?—What would they say? And suppose that in addition to that, such arguments were brought forward as we have heard, that it is necessary, considering that the imperial interest of the country is involved, and for fear the cotton trade should be crippled if not destroyed—and that the people would not buy cotton at home—and if they do, it will only be because they are forced and because they cannot do without it. If such a notification as this were put forward and such reasons given for the Governmental action, what would be the action of the people? Brother Jonathan of course would not stand it, but he would think his Government was demented and would take steps to get rid of it. Of course we cannot do the same, and I don't wish to do it, but I leave you to make the application. (Laughter.) But I have been thinking a good deal about this measure lately, because I have seen men I have agreed with sometimes on public questions now differ from me, and I have of course been anxious to make out that I am right and that they are wrong; and I ask you, supposing the promoters of this bill are right, and that by some magical influence all the people engaged in the cotton trade, from the ryots down to the last shipper in Bombay, were to agree to come to a solemn league or compact that they would not ship anything but the cleanest and best cotton, I ask you as men of business, and of more experience in the trade than I have, would that be what Manchester wants? I do not think it would. All this process that is to be gone through now by compulsion, which Government are going to force upon people—in the first place not to mix good and bad cotton, or clean and dirty cotton, or exotic with home grown, to pack and stamp in a certain way, and heaven knows what in a certain way—all that must be paid for by somebody. It is part of the labour involved in the cotton trade, and does it matter much where it is paid for, whether here or at home? It seems to me it does not. I cannot help thinking that that is not what Manchester wants. In my opinion Manchester does not so much want a better quality, though of course the quality should be good, but rather more cotton of good staple at a reduced cost of production. I may be wrong, and I speak with some submission and deference, but I think all this talk about quality is a mistake, and that what is wanted is more good cotton at a reduced price. I can fancy a clear-headed Manchester man holding up his hands in amazement at what we are doing about cotton; he would probably say, "Why we ask them to send us more cotton; we want more cotton just that it may cost us less, and that we may be able to employ all our mills and get interest on our capital. We do not want you to tinker it up a little and make it cleaner here and cleaner there." I cannot help thinking that Manchester people will be greatly astonished, and wonder what the clever people out at Bombay are about, and won't believe that statesmen and men of experience can look at the question in that way. They will think—though of course they will be very wrong to think so, for everybody here is influenced by and acts for the public good—but they will think that somebody wants to make very good appointments for somebody else, and to get them for his friends. Now one accusation that has been brought against the opponents of this measure and of all other measures of the same kind, is that they are in favour of the *laisser faire* doctrine, as it is called, and would do nothing—that they would let things go on in a sleepy lazy way, and take no trouble about anything. Now that is not the case. I never heard anybody agree to the doctrine of letting things alone to that extreme. All those who talk reasonably on the subject say that trade should be left alone; of other things they say nothing. But as the accusation is made, has been made recently, that there is too much of this sort of *laisser faire* going on, and as the Government in my humble opinion do not appear to know where they should draw the line, I would say let the voice of the Chamber of Commerce tell them where they should. I was at Poona the other day, and had an opportunity of paying a visit to Kurrugwasla, a place which most of you have heard of about 9 miles from Poona, where excavations for irrigation works are going on, and there you see a magnificent sight, about 2,000 men, women, and children all carrying out this great excavation work. That is the commencement of a system of irrigation which is to irrigate the country about Poona, and 90 miles beyond as far as Indapore, which is to save the present and future generations from starvation and to increase the crops 100 or perhaps 1,000 fold. Now, can there be any doubt that, in a country like this, that is the legitimate business of Government? I should say no. I went about the same time—or might have gone—to a chamber at Poona, and there I saw eight or nine men, all honourable men—I don't include the minority—but eight or nine men tinkering away in a hot summer's day under a tropical sun for six hours at a Cotton Frauds Bill, turning themselves into cotton cleaners, anti-cotton mixers, and into a limited company for the protection of saw-gins—(laughter)—that is really what it is, and I ask any body, is that the legitimate province of Government? What can be the answer? I do not wish to throw contempt or ridicule upon the question; it is too important for that; but I would rather have them join in such a song as this—

Old cotton and new,
Cappas stones or hay,
Mingle, mingle mingle,
Ye that mingle may.

(Laughter.) As I said before I think there has been too much anxiety about quality; and by quality I mean sending all the cotton so beautifully clean that it won't soil the finest fingers to touch it—nothing but pure virgin cotton, and no superfluous matter at all. And I will tell you why I think so,—that is it is rather unreasonable to expect in the present stage of the Indian cotton trade that cotton should go from this country in the perfect state that some people would like. Look at the rude character of the people and the absence of improvements in agriculture and machinery and other things; and are we not forestalling and trying to force the trade by labouring in this way for the pure character of the cotton. It seems to me that the trade should be left to take its natural course, and that in time it must come right, and improvement must go on. Governmental interference in trade always results—all history and experience shows that it results—in nothing but in making bad worse and in discouraging those engaged in the trade, and in keeping back the day of improvement instead of hastening it on. As regards the question of quality I do not know that I can mention anything more apposite than what I came upon the other day, an interference with trade that took place in the reign of King James the First. You will remember that the wool trade was the great staple trade of England then, and, King James thought—wise man that he was—he could improve the wool trade. Well, it was represented to him that the wool, instead of being dyed, as it always was, in the Netherlands, should be dyed at home, and that the English people should have the benefit of it, and he passed an order, or whatever it might be in those days, compelling the people to dye the woollen cloths in England, instead of sending them to the Netherlands, and the result was that English wools, instead of being the best, were dyed so badly that nobody would look at them, and the people had to go back to the old system. Probably in course of time the English dyers, as they became more skilful, would have taken the work in hand, but as the King interfered the day of improvement was put off and great discouragement ensued. Now the result of the meeting to-day I hope will be that the members of the Chamber will send a petition to the Viceroy asking him to veto the bill, and I hope if he does not veto it another address will be sent to the Secretary of State, His Grace the Duke of Argyll. And if any members of the Chamber could only get Mr. Bright or Mr. Lowe to throw the light of their countenances on such a measure as this, I think there is considerable chance of the bill being thrown overboard. Unless that can be done, and if the bill goes through the usual departments in the ordinary way, it will fare no better for the public good than such bills as the old Cotton Bill of 1863 or the Town Duties Bill. But I do hope that it will be remembered, and asked for and demanded hereafter, if this bill passes through all the stages, and after all should fail, that there will be an understanding that this is the last of the series, and that Government will try the other plan and give an opportunity of seeing how the thing will work by letting trade alone; I do not say letting improvements alone, but trade. And if they consent to do so much as that, that they will not, after the Act is repealed, and should a time come when there should be excitement in the cotton trade through another American War or whatever it may be, and great adulteration take place—for it is no doubt in periods of excitement that adulteration takes place—I say if such is the course of events, do not let them say, "You have repealed that Act, and see all the adulteration which has taken place in consequence; how much wiser it would have been for you not to have complained against the restrictions on the cotton trade." Don't let them say that, but let them give us time and see if the thing won't work better for being left to itself; and if they will only clear away all obstructions and take off tolls and taxes and fines here and penalties there, and do all they can to improve the communication and lessen the charges upon the trade, as upon any other trade, then they will, I am convinced, really be doing good to the country, and in the end conclude by satisfying themselves. Regarding the terms of the resolution which I have been requested to move, I have little to say. That special legislation on the subject of the cotton frauds is unnecessary and injurious to the general interests of the cotton trade I fully believe. The only legislation I should wish to see, —and perhaps members who will support the motion will not be ready to go quite so far as that—is that the Act of 1863 should be repealed. Others think differently, and I should be sorry to hurry the thing, because it might create mischief; but that it is injurious to the cotton trade I have endeavoured to demonstrate. And I wish to take the opportunity of saying that for a long time it has appeared to me that to mix up the two questions of cotton adulteration and cotton improvement is altogether a mistake; and I am confirmed in that opinion. I observe that Mr. Campbell the other

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day mentioned it, as a remarkable fact, although it told rather against him, that no sooner had the Act of 1863 been passed than all the inspectors said they were not appointed to find out adulteration but to improve the trade. Of course they were! That is really what the funds are wanted for: and if people would only say, "what we want is money to show the people at home that we are really doing something to promote the cotton trade," and would only go to the Government of India and say that, I daresay that in spite of the muddle they have got into at Simla, or wherever else it may be, they would get what they want. As I said before, all history and experience shows that if Government interferes at every turn and discourage by such interference the employment of capital in any article of trade, and fines or threatens to fine and imprison people even for doing what is not to be desired in the trade, such interference will be more likely to cripple and destroy the trade than any casual circumstances connected with the trade, and which in course of time, and as civilisation progresses—and it is progressing every day in this country with rapid strides—will disappear. To pursue the other course can only lead to worse evils than such legislation proposes to remedy, and bring legislation and legislatures into contempt. (Applause.)

Mr. Henry Maxwell said that, notwithstanding what Mr. Macdonald had said about gentlemen who were not present at last meeting, he was going to second Mr. Foggo's motion. He would not detain the meeting by stating any of his own opinions, as he thought they had heard nearly all the arguments already, and very probably there were gentlemen who might have something else to say which would be better worth listening to them anything he had to say. He would only mention one fact, and that was that already this bill had interfered with the cotton trade. (Hear, hear.) It had come to his knowledge that a firm in Bombay had been endeavouring to contract for cotton deliverable sometime ahead, and that in consequence of this bill the dealers had thrown so many difficulties in the way of the contract that the operation had fallen through. In their endeavours to protect themselves the dealers wished to put in certain clauses and enumerate certain qualities of cotton in the agreement which no buyer in his senses could agree to, and in consequence an agreement could not be come to. Thus they were already seeing the evil of this measure. (Hear, hear.) He had much pleasure in seconding the proposition made by Mr. Foggo.

Mr. Macdonald—Although it has been decided that I could not raise the question of the propriety of holding this meeting, the remarks which I have now to make will bear on the way in which the Chamber has treated this question rather than on the Cotton Frauds Bill itself. I have been told that I am mistaken in thinking that this meeting is called to re-discuss the same question which was before us a fortnight ago, and in thinking that it has been so called for the benefit of certain gentlemen who did not attend the former meeting. This seems to me the plain meaning of the advertisement, and I know of other members of the Chamber who are not here to-day, because they understood this letter in the same way that I did. I have not a high opinion of the Chamber as a deliberative assembly; even in questions which are strictly commercial and with which we are well acquainted we have found it difficult to come to an agreement; for example, the mildew question, which was before us a short time ago, and as to which no second course was proposed; again, on the question of reporting sales; and, again, on a question more nearly related to the discussion of to-day, the selling of cotton at Liverpool with "mutual allowance," a practice which many of us believe to be the only fair one to us as merchants and to the cotton of India; and yet it is strongly opposed by some of our number whose operations here and at Liverpool are the greatest hindrance to establishing the practice. But when the Chamber comes to political questions it labours under additional disadvantages, such as our little experience of such questions, our being much occupied with other matters, and I must add, from my experience of mercantile society in Bombay, that such questions instead of exciting interest are generally pooh-poohed. Still I think it is good that such questions should be discussed; it is good for us, and we may on some rare occasion afford a spark of light to guide our legislators. I wish that when this Cotton Bill was discussed before we had entered into the matter in a more critical and detailed way, instead of urging unreal and exaggerated objections against the whole bill. But I do not wish to see the matter discussed under circumstances which stultify the Chamber. A meeting was held, we had a discussion, and we came to a vote; a few days afterwards this advertisement appears, in which, because certain gentlemen were absent, we are ordered back, like school-boys, to our tasks, to re-discuss the bill. Who are these gentlemen? Of the twenty-three firms signing eleven were represented at the last meeting; of the others some I know expressed their entire indifference to the proceedings of the Chamber and the fate of the bill, whilst others are certainly not in the habit of attending the Chamber's meetings, and I think have not been seen here before. Are these twenty-three all here now? And if they are here, are all other members? I would ask if all the twenty-three are here to-day?

Mr. Kittredge—Yes.

Mr. Macdonald—I am glad to hear it; I hope Mr. Kittredge is right in his statement.

Mr. Kittredge—Here is a list of them if you want it.

Mr. Macdonald—Well, if this meeting is not satisfactory to the opponents of this bill, shall we have a third meeting to review the second and a fourth to review the third until opposition is tired out? What can be the value of any decision come to in such an irregular way? Looking to the requisition itself, it seems to bear two meanings; a member of Council must have understood it to express the opinions of twenty-three members of the Chamber against the bill, and it has somewhat of that appearance; but, on the other hand, I may say with equal correctness that it expresses no opinion, but is only a request that a meeting be called. I think that the gentlemen who interested themselves in the matter should have been more careful; a document liable to be used as this has been should have at least said plainly what it meant. But I object entirely to this plan of carrying questions in the Chamber by letters and petitions; hitherto we have had meetings—now we are to have canvassing; hitherto we have had debates—now it is to be a question of who can run fastest to the offices of gentlemen who won't attend our meetings and get them to pledge themselves by putting down their names to a paper. We don't know what arguments are used on such occasions or how one argument is tried with one man and another argument with another; but I do know that already gentlemen who put their names to this paper have expressed their regret at having done so. If this is to be our mode of proceeding in future let us dispense with meetings and with an expensive room in which to hold them. I think it most objectionable that questions should be settled out-of-doors, and that a meeting of the Chamber should be called merely to give an air of respectability to proceedings which the promoters seems to feel stand so much in need of it.

Mr. Kittredge—I should like to know what is the motion upon which our friend is talking; I cannot see that he is talking on the question.

The Chairman—I presume he is about to propose an amendment on the original motion.

Mr. Kittredge—Why, Mr. Macdonald is doing nothing but calling us names for coming here, and I submit, with all due deference to your opinion, Mr. Chairman, that the arguments used by Mr. Macdonald have nothing to do with the point at issue.

Mr. Macdonald went on to say—The one redeeming feature in the action taken by the promoters of this meeting is their anxiety to secure the sanction of the Chamber; and I trust that this discussion may have the effect of putting a check upon such proceedings in future. I move that this meeting do not proceed to discuss an address to Government in terms of the advertisement, but that it be now dissolved.

Mr. Douglas (of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.,) seconded Mr. Macdonald's amendment.

Mr. C. A. Gumpert wished to say a few words in support of the original motion. Mr. Macdonald having used hard words he (Mr. Gumpert) felt called upon to take notice of what he said. Mr. Macdonald found fault with them for not having discussed at last meeting in detail the measure which was then before the Chamber. But those who were present then would remember that Mr. Macdonald was the first to interrupt and try to put down the remarks which Mr. Kittredge in a very able manner was addressing to the Bench. And Mr. Macdonald, in his speech now, instead of giving them valid tangible reasons in favour of the measure, had only indulged in calling them names and trying to teach them how to conduct themselves at meetings of the Chamber. He took it that everybody present must fully understand, and must have fully weighed, the arguments which had been used both for and against the measure, and therefore it would be now a waste of time to tread over the ground again which had been gone over by very able men, particularly those who had opposed the bill in Council. The present meeting was assembled, not in order to stop the progress of the bill in Council, but to express an opinion on the question of special legislation generally in connection with the cotton trade, and to adopt such measures as the Chamber would see fit in order to stop the further progress of this measure when it reached Calcutta, or perhaps subsequently, London. The arguments which had been used at last meeting of Council both for and against the propriety of this special Act, had been so exhaustive, that he did not venture to trouble the meeting with further remarks, but he trusted this meeting would, by a large majority, let Government know what the real opinion of the Chamber was—namely, that they did not require the Act which Government had been endeavouring to pass and to force upon the cotton trade. He would vote in favour of Mr. Foggo's motion.

Mr. Bickerdike supported the amendment, and in doing so expressed his concurrence with Mr. Macdonald's views as to the point of order in holding the meeting and re-discussing a subject already disposed of. Some members had not attended that day simply because they considered the subject already disposed of, and therefore, though there might be a majority present in favour of the resolution, that would not be an expression of the whole opinion of the Chamber. He need not say much on the question before the Chamber, as he had expressed his opinion a fortnight ago in favour of special legislation. He thought it was admitted in the wording of the advertisement that some special legislation really was required in this question of cotton cultivation, and he did not think they had that day heard much to the reason why opposition should be made to all special legislation. He was of opinion that going on to discuss this question twice over would not add to the Chamber's reputation for wisdom, nor would the fact that the resolution a fortnight ago was carried by the Chairman's casting vote fail to be remembered by any one who considered the opinion of the Chamber worthy of consideration.

The Chairman said he thought a word of explanation with regard to the wording of the advertisement and the business of the last meeting was desirable before putting the motion and amendment to the vote. The last meeting was convened to discuss Bill No. 4 of 1869 alone, and not to consider the general question of special legislation; whereas the present meeting was to consider whether special legislation was called for or not; and he did not think they had infringed the rules of the Chamber in calling the present meeting. On last occasion he voted against Mr. Kittredge's resolution because he considered legislation of some kind was necessary, but as the resolution now before the meeting stated that the Government could protect the trade by means of the general penal legislation of the country and by bringing the Europeans and ryots into closer contact, he quite agreed with this view; and though he had thought some legislation was necessary, now when he learned that the Penal Code was sufficient, he should vote for the resolution. (Hear, hear.)

The amendment was put to the meeting when, 25 voted against it and only 5 in favour of it, so that it was lost. The original motion was then carried by 26 (including the Chairman) against 4.

Mr. H. E. Bright (of Messrs. Wallace & Co.) then moved the second resolution which was follows:—

"That a committee be appointed to represent to His Excellency Earl Mayo, K. C. S. I., Viceroy and Governor General of India, the opinion of the majority of this Chamber, against special legislation regarding cotton frauds, and the still more unanimous feeling among its members against the Bill No. 4 of 1869, as passed by the Bombay Legislative Council, and to respectfully memorialize His Excellency on behalf of the Chamber to withhold his assent from the said bill."

In speaking to this resolution the mover said that there might be four or five votes against it, and one or two gentlemen might have kept away under a false impression as to the propriety of the meeting; but taking the Chamber as a body he thought they might safely say it was actually unanimous in the opinion that the Bill No. 4 of 1869 would do much more harm than good to the cotton trade of the country. Therefore they were unanimous against the bill, and they also were of opinion by a large majority that all special legislation was unnecessary. Should the bill not be sanctioned the Chamber would have plenty of time to recommend to Government any bill they approved, but meantime they must all agree there was a great misfortune in this bill being passed. His objection was founded chiefly on the enormous inconveniences and trouble that would accrue to everybody, and he thought that whatever advantage might be got in the improvement of the cleanliness of the cotton would be counterbalanced by the inconvenience and the natural dislike of people to enter a trade which was to be constantly subject to prying and spying of all kinds, the same as the excise in England, without good expectation of a large profit. He did not think the merchants had been fairly treated in this matter, for it had never been acknowledged how thoroughly their opinion was removed from all selfishness. The Government had offered a bill which would save them a deal of expense, but still the merchants did not jump at it, but would rather trust to their own efforts. They did not wish to benefit themselves at the expense of others, but only to benefit themselves along with others, and wished that, while the cotton trade should get encouragement, they would have some benefit, and the ryots and the consumers in England would all get a benefit. The way that could be accomplished was by the reduction of tolls and fees for transit by road—he understood there was a considerable charge on every bale brought down by carts—and by a reduction of railway rates. That was what the merchants wanted, and let them take their stand upon it. They did not want any fictitious help: they could themselves see that their advantages were secured. They did not want Government to give them certificates of screwing, but were quite capable and willing to see to the work themselves. The Government proposal, as he said, would annoy the grower, the half-presser, the full presser, and everybody—they would all be under espionage from beginning to end, and they all felt it would do more harm than good to the trade. Some ascribed this bill to the great desire for interfering with trade here and in England. This feeling was not a reaction of conservancy; it showed that the 35 years of power of the middle classes were coming to an end, and that the reign of democracy, of the mob, was beginning. We had become democratic, and in any country when the Government left the middle classes and got into the hands of the democratic, the result was an interference with individuals and with trade,—a Government interference leading to centralization.

Mr. J. A. Anderson (of Messrs. Finlay, Clark, & Co.) seconded the resolution, and in doing so remarked that in looking carefully into the previous vote it would be found that no less than two who voted for the measure were now against it. One member who voted for it would not come forward because he believed he would be stultifying himself, and another was in much the same position—in fact they would find that those gentlemen who voted for the bill belonged to those houses which were interested in native consignments. A good deal had been said about the new bill being better than the old one, but he did not think there was anything in it to lead them to expect any better cotton. It provided that all ap pointments previously made would still continue. The persons employed as inspectors had been members of the Civil Service, ship captains, sheep farmers, and others who had not the slightest knowledge of cotton. Some of them had improved their knowledge; but thy had had no one to instruct them, so that with many their knowledge was the same as before, and there would still be the risk of getting bales marked "dirty," but containing good cotton, and others marked "clean,' full of stones and rubbish. Mr. Anderson then referred to several sections in the bill to show that there was no improvement on the old Act; and concluded by seconding the resolution.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried,—27 votes being given in its support, the Chairman not voting.

On the motion of Mr. Taylor, (of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.) seconded by Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Messrs. George Foggo, D. Graham, A. C. Gumpert, J. A. Anderson, and G. A. Kittredge, were appointed the committee in accordance with the previous resolution.

The meeting then terminated after passing a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

## OLD JOKES.

ARE there any wits and humourists now in society?—of course, I mean in private society. If there are, I am sorry to say I am not admitted to their intimacy, though I frequently meet authors known and deservedly admired by the public in that capacity. I believe the fact to be that they are like the country squires, who used, in the merry days when I was young, to send us game! What a flavour there was in those hares and partridges! How juicy were the pheasants! how aromatic the grouse and black-cocks! They send us none now. *They* say, because we can buy it; *we* say, because they can sell it. There is such a ready market now-a-days craving for every little chip and rag of pleasantry, that no proprietor thinks of parting with it for nothing, or what is next to nothing, merely for a dinner! Lady Morgan used to say, "I consider it is cheating a man who gives me his best dinner and company, if I don't give him my best talk in return." She was one whose wit and gaiety were a fountain, not a tank. These were the delight of society; the spontaneous, who joked because they could not help it, and said what came uppermost, without waiting for a pause, in which they might be heard by all the company. What came uppermost was generally worth hearing because of their original and humorous way of looking at things. The most trivial subjects reflected from their minds sparkled in a new light. Their wit was like the many facet-ed mirrors by means of which French *sportsmen* attract larks, and such small game, within reach of their guns. This kind of fun is as evanescent as it is charming. It is like *mousseux* wine, which should be drunk as soon as it is poured out, and so it is difficult to chronicle their sayings. In my childhood and early youth it was my good fortune frequently to be in company with the great diners-out of the day; and I have a vivid recollection of the difference between the talkers for fame and the talkers for their own pleasure. For one thing, these latter enjoyed and laughed heartily at their own jokes, which the former threw to their audience, "as in scorn," implying, as C. Lamb says, that they are weak and foolish enough to be moved and tickled by what stirs not its author at all! In the wit and jest of Theodore Hook and James Smith, for example (his brother Horace had more spontaneity) there was apt to be a sort of professional flavour. It was to the rollicking fun of Sydney Smith, Lord Chancellor Plunket, Sir G. Rose, or the charming Countess of Morley, as a pottle of gooseberries from the market is to the fruit we pluck in a garden, fresh and sweet. "Illustrious diner-out," as he called himself, the fat cannon of St. Paul's never bottled up his jokes. He threw them about with lavish hands, like halfpence among children and servants. I remember one day, we young ones were showing him with pride a stuffed pelican which had just been given to us by a young sailor friend. "Bless me, what an odd bird! What a bill! It is as long as a coach-maker's." Dining at our house one day in February, a month he was always in residence at St. Paul's, some fruit tart was offered him. "What is it?" "Rhubarb, sir," said the servant. "Rhubarb—a very good thing. I'll take some; and this (as another man followed with pounded sugar) is the magnesia, I suppose." When Macaulay was ill of a quinsy, and some anxiety felt by his friends, a dinner guest brought to my fathers' the intelligence that he was much better. Everyone expressed satisfaction, as he had been considered in some danger. "So I heard," said Sydney Smith, "but as I understood, less from the quinsy than from the effects of *suppressed conversation*. He has suffered sadly from that hitherto, but I was glad to learn to-day that the patient had talked for three-quarters of an hour, and was much relieved." Sir G. Rose's jests, excellent fooling in their way, turned more upon plays on words; but he never, one felt, tried to palm off a yesterday's pun as a fresh one. They were served hot and hot. A smash of crockery being heard behind the scenes at a dinner party in his own house, and Lady Rose looking startled, he kindly set her mind at rest. "It is nothing, my love. Only the coachman going out with a *break*." At a meeting of Benchers of the Inner Temple one day, a proposal was made to commute the serving of the loving-cup to the students on gaudy days, for a fixed allowance of wine. The custom was for the cup to be filled and handed in turn to each, who took as much as he could drink at one swig. It was represented that this led to excess, as the young men took a boyish pride in their powers, and vied with each other who could swallow most. Sir George was opposed to the innovation. "But, my dear Rose," said one, "some of them make a point of emptying it, and it holds a quart." "What of that? don't you tell me yourself that they make a *pint* of drinking it?" Perhaps I am wrong to try and cage these fugitive trifles. To those of my readers who cannot, like myself, recall the surrounding adjuncts, the voice and manner, and the beaming smile spreading over the pleasant faces, the light and air which gild such bubbles are wanting. At best I can offer them but dried violets. I will, however, give in conclusion one impromptu epigram, which, as far as I know, has not been printed before. When, Pepys, Master of the Rolls, was made Lord Chancellor and a peer, a bencher coming into the Temple dinner, said:—"Have you heard the title the new Chancellor has chosen? Cottenham!" "A very appropriate one," said Sir G. Rose—

*Bred* at the bar, and *Rolls* then by degrees
No wonder that at last he looks to *cheese*.

—*Once a Week.*

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Mdlle. Schneider has signed an engagement with Mr. Raphael Felix for a series of 96 performances next season in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Dublin, for which she is to receive the sum of £7,000.

THE great hospitality, kindness, and attention the Belgians are showing our volunteers, who are paying them a visit at Liege, reminds us of the different treatment they met with themselves, at the hands of some London characters, when they came to shoot at Wimbledon. Here is one instance. Belgian volunteer, with great politeness, to 'bus conductor at Putney—'bus driving towards London. "You go to Charain Cross? Eh?" Slight delay whilst conductor explains to volunteer that he does. Driver, in a very loud growl: "Stoopid ass; now where *does* he think we *are* a goin' to, if we *ain't* a goin' to Charin' Cross." Politeness and civility are not the distinctive features of our London drivers of public vehicles. – *Once a Week.*

## SHRAPNEL AND SEGMENT SHELL.

THE *Globe*, referring to the report of the Dartmoor Committee, a summary of which has appeared in our Military Correspondent's letter, writes:—

"We stated on Tuesday last (28th September) in the article in which we reviewed the admirable report of the Dartmoor Committee, that while cordially assenting to the report, as a whole, we were adverse to the total withdrawal of common shell from the equipment of 12 and 9-pounder field guns. We now submit our reasons: We have always looked upon a battery of field artillery as a unit that should be complete in itself, and equal to all the exigencies of service. A battery may be detached and find itself suddenly called upon to fire a village, a farm-yard, a jungle, a convoy of forage, or a bridge of boats. Here Shrapnel and segment shell would be ineffectual, and a common shell absolutely necessary. We are aware that the answer to this argument is, "Oh, but it is proposed to introduce a rifled howitzer to meet such cases." Our reply is, that the howitzer may not be at hand when wanted, and that we do not presume it is intended to associate such pieces as 9-pounder guns and 20-pounder howitzers in the same battery; it is far more probable that we shall have guns and howitzers in separate batteries. Thus, a howitzer battery may not be at hand, and a gun battery may meet with an obstacle against which common shell would be the proper projectile. A case in point occurred during the last war in China; two river junks were annoying us, and an Armstrong battery was ordered to open fire on them. This it did with the only projectile at that time issued with rifled guns—viz., segment shell. It was found, however, that the small bursting charge in these shells was not sufficient to fire the boats, and it became necessary to send for a smooth-bore battery, which with its 24-pounder howitzer shells speedily set the junks in a blaze. Had the rifled guns been supplied with a few common shells as part of their equipment, it would have been unnecessary to send for another battery. Under these circumstances we are in favour of issuing a certain small proportion, say 10 per cent., of common shells with all field guns; we do not consider that the equipment will be the least complicated thereby, as gunners can readily distinguish between the different natures of projectiles supplied to them; and even if they did make a mistake and fired a common instead of a segment shell it would be a matter of very minor importance. It must not be supposed that we underrate the urgency of taking a large gun into the field; on the contrary, we have frequently urged the necessity of introducing a powerful shell gun, not merely a light howitzer. We think that complete batteries of these pieces should be formed; this, however, would not do away with the necessity for light field guns. We require the latter in many operations incidental to a campaign—such as a rapid advance to seize some important position, the pursuit of a beaten enemy, &c. Although the real application of field artillery consists in massing powerful batteries and pouring a destructive fire on one point, it is a mistaken idea that in war any arm is exclusively special; on the contrary, it may often be called upon to perform extraneous duties, and should be prepared accordingly. We are aware that among a certain school unity of projectile finds much favour, and opinions are expressed that confusion is likely to arise from a number of projectiles being carried in the same limber-box. We might apply the same argument to our gamekeeper, and supply him with buck shot alone, alleging that he was such a fool that we could not trust him with either bullets or small shot for fear he should mistake them. The unhappy man would thus have to shoot deer, rabbits, partridges, and snipe with double-B!"

## CENTRAL ASIA.

(FROM THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF "THE TIMES.")

BERLIN, SEPT. 22.

THE *Moscow Gazette* volunteers a disclosure the accuracy of which it says it can vouch for. Unable as I am to ascertain what this assertion is worth, it derives some support from the statement to which it refers not having been contradicted by the official or semi-official press of St. Petersburg. Assuming it to be true, then one cannot help being startled by this curious revelation. Not England, we are told, but Russia proposed the neutralization of Afghanistan a short time ago; not England asked Russia for a pledge of pacific intentions, but Russia, seeing England uneasy at the turn of affairs, offered of her own accord to vouchsafe such a guarantee. This amicable proposal, the *Moscow Gazette* hints, was accompanied by a counter demand, the nature of which our authority does not, however, think fit to betray. Whatever that counter demand was, if it has been really put forward, it is not likely to have been accepted, and this rebuff renders it all the more feasible for the *Moscow Gazette* to attack the policy which suggested the attempt. This organ of the national and ambitious party among the upper classes has no hesitation to denounce the whole plan of meeting England half-way as superfluous and prejudicial. It was superfluous, it says, because in so grave and delicate a question as that of India England cannot afford to rely upon a Russian promise, but must ground safety upon strength; and it was prejudicial, if not to England at least to Russia, because Russia, although she has no idea of invading India, yet by occupying Turkistan has assumed a new and most advantageous position in regard to the British empire. Placing this latter notion side by side with what the *Moscow Gazette* has previously let out on the same subject, there can be no doubt that this paper wishes Russia to use her present propinquity to India as a means of spreading dissatisfaction among the Indians. To prove this will require but few words. It is not long since the *Moscow Gazette* desired the Russian Government to create an Indian question, and so work it as to induce England to desert Turkey; to-day it denies any intention of invading India. Then what remains but to attempt to stir up revolt? Whatever Russian statesmen may think of this "happy thought," from the position of the *Moscow Gazette* and the tendencies prevalent at St. Petersburg, there is good reason to suppose that the paper correctly interpreted the notions of the Government when desirous of making Indian and Turkish affairs depend upon one another. Add to this that India and Turkey are the two only points where English and Russian interests can possibly clash, and it is certain that if the counter demand, said to have accompanied the offer to neutralize Afghanistan, was really made, it must have been meant to cause England to glide insensibly into an anti-Turkish policy. As to a distinct proposition to that effect, it would certainly have met with a denial, and cannot accordingly have been thought of; all, therefore, that can have been aimed at in the first instance must have been limited to inducing England to take up such an attitude in some European question or other as would have subsequently rendered it difficult for her to protect her interests in the Levant. But whatever the scheme was it has come to nothing, and may be considered as a failure. Were the *Moscow Gazette* to oblige us with a few more desirable particulars on this interesting head, it would, however remarkable its intelligence, be only supplying a contribution to the history of the past.

In imparting this news the *Moscow Gazette*, with satisfaction, dwells on the seeming contradiction that English statesmen, while regarding India as secure from attack on account of distance and other local difficulties, are yet intent upon strengthening the western defences of their Oriental dominion. As this matter has raised so much discussion of late both in England and Russia, it is perhaps not out of place to mention a view I have heard sometimes expressed in our political circles here. If not correct it has, at any rate, the merit of originality. Berlin politicians begin by admitting that Russia, during those many years in which her communication with Asia must be difficult, while England will have ample means of access to the same region, cannot dream of challenging England on her own territory. They also perceive that were Russia ever to invade India the hazardous character of the enterprise would be considerably increased by her troops being obliged to face the English during or immediately after the passage of some of the most impracticable mountain ridges in the world. But in the opinion of continental observers Russia is, perhaps, in a position to injure England without proceeding to so extreme a step. According to them Herat has not for nothing been called the key of India. He who holds Herat has, it is true, not yet crossed the hills separating it from India; but having arrived in the immediate vicinity of the country he wishes to invade he may there prepare for the expedition, and try to win over to his side the Afghans by promising them a share in the spoil. Even if he never carry out the idea, the mere fact of his arming for such a campaign would, it is argued, be injurious to English supremacy in India. With the Russians once established at Herat it would soon become expensive work for the English to prevent the Indians from giving some practical expression to that longing for a change, common it appears to all Oriental races. Long before Russia might think it advisable to cross the hills, and go to meet the English in India, England finding it unprofitable to delay a decision, might deem it necessary to search out Russia in Herat. In that case England, not Russia, would have to tread the passes and encounter the difficulties inseparable from offensive warfare in the hills. And this Herat, on whose possession may depend so much, can be reached in less than four weeks by a Russian army disembarked at the harbour of Asterabad, on the southern shore of the Caspian. Throughout the country this army would have to traverse the caravan roads are quite practicable; the inhabitants, a few districts excepted, are well supplied with provisions and everywhere totally unable to offer resistance. As to Persia, it is pretty well known that she has given up fighting Russia since the construction of the port at Asterabad.

In setting up this argument it is conceded that, if a Russian army were ever landed at Asterabad, it would not probably reach Herat as soon as the English, were they bent upon anticipating the invader; but then the English would have to forego the advantage of fighting on their own territory, and might possibly have the Afghans against them. Though England may by subsidies gain the good-will of Afghan princes, it is thought that to inspire the Afghan people with the hope of Indian plunder is an advantage Russia has all to herself.

Without pretending to say whether these apprehensions are well founded or not, there can be, I think, no doubt that they are premature. Russia at this moment has no very active policy, and it is not to be assumed that she is bent upon an immediate extension of her frontiers if the task is at all of a kind to involve her in dangerous complications. The reigning Emperor has always been temperate, and retains no longer the first elasticity of youth and health; but the Grand Duke-Successor is so bold, resolute, and energetic that the present Government, with their more reserved policy, would find it difficult to try to act in concert with him; and last, not least, the number of needleguns in store cannot have reached the figure of 350,000, and of these one-half are on a very imperfect pattern.

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AT the Windsor petty sessions, on Sept. 30, Mr. Thomas Nason, fishmonger, of Peascod-street, was charged with stealing a leg of veal. The prisoner said that he took the leg of veal from the gateway of the Bull Inn, where the joint was hanging, in order to test the efficiency of the Windsor police, three of whom were talking together opposite him at the time! The bench adopted this view of the matter, and dimissed the prisoner "with suitable caution."

## THE FRENCH TREATY AND COTTON GOODS.

A CORRESPONDENT (of the *Times*) at Manchester makes the following remarks on the operation of the French Treaty as regards English cotton manufactures, and offers suggestions for its improvement:—

"The present depressed condition of trade in this district has made men's minds busy with all manner of speculations as to its cause, and among other cries of the afflicted rises that of 'reciprocity,' or, in other words, a wholesale abuse of the French Commercial Treaty of 1860 and of free trade in general.

"The great name of Cobden is abused, and the exertions of those who helped to carry out his plans are misunderstood and ridiculed.

"At this period of 'true stories' in literature, it may not be out of place to offer what I believe to be the true story of complaint against the Anglo-French Treaty.

"In the first place, it should be remembered that the starting point of Mr. Cobden in the inculcation of free trade principles in France was simply a promise from the Government of that country that in any treaty that might be agreed upon the duties on British manufactures should not exceed 30 per cent., and in criticizing the labours of those who arranged the details of the treaty it should be borne in mind that any concessions from this stand-point were absolutely wrung from French officials thoroughly imbued with a spirit of protectionism, or sworn to the interests of French manufacturers.

"It has often been laid to the charge of the gentlemen who represented the English manufacturers that their mission was inefficiently performed, and that the representatives of French industry succeeded in stealing a march on them and in gaining a decided advantage for their own manufactures. In answer to this, the English delegates reply that a very few days' negotiation served to convince them that they had undertaken a conflict with the prejudices of men who looked with the utmost jealousy on foreign competition, and by whom the principles of free trade were barely understood, or, at any rate, but imperfectly appreciated.

"A hard struggle of many days for the admission of an *ad valorem* principle ended in a complete refusal on the part of the French, and, finally, the present most unsatisfactory tariff was submitted to in the way of 'Hobson's choice,' but certainly not as the embodiment of what the English representatives considered either just or desirable.

"One feature of marked absurdity in the high tariff agreed upon existed then, as it does now, in the almost inappreciable difference between the cost of producing a large proportion of the fabrics in France and the same goods in England. It certainly appeared, and continues to appear, preposterous to expect that such articles would be sent from this country to France with an additional burden of from 12 to 20 per cent. besides the cost of transit. The thin end only of the wedge could, however, be inserted; and it was hoped that such commercial results as the treaty might produce, added to the hoped-for weakening of protectionist feeling in France, might in future negotiations influence the adoption of a scale of duties more likely to create a market for the productions of this country.

"In consequence of the specific character of the present tariff the most favourable time for the English exporter of cotton goods must be when prices rule highest, inasmuch as the duty then bears the smallest relation to their value; and thus it is that our largest exports to France were made during the American war, when the value of cotton goods was unusually inflated, and when the duty amounted only to from 7½ to 10 per cent.

"With a decline in prices came a decline in the consumption of English goods in France, and so small has the trade now become that it exists only in name, and the few houses which in this country attempt to maintain it can only do so by narrowly watching the fluctuations of the respective markets, or by limiting their operations to those fabrics to which the tariff gives the highest preference.

"It is true that the Board of Trade returns show the value of cotton goods exported from this country to French ports to have increased enormously since the date of the treaty, but these figures are calculated to mislead as to the actual quantities really taken into consumption. The amount under the general head of 'exports' includes goods which touch French ports only *in transtu*, and which are thence forwarded by French merchants to the markets of Africa and South America. The quantity of goods actually paying duty and absorbed into the interior would be represented by much smaller figures. Official statistics are furthar inadequate for information as to the quantity exported of various articles and in the statements on which my arguments are based. The actual experience only of those houses which have been most extensively engaged in the trade is taken as being the best practical information on the subject. The following figures will show the high rate at which the duties now stand, and they also suggest the improbability of any future fluctuations in the value of cotton placing the trade in a more advantageous position:—

"Average duty on all classes during the American war (say, cotton at 2s. per lb.), about 10 per cent.

"Average duty at the same time on the sorts of goods most exported, about 8 per cent.

"Average duty on all classes at to-day's prices for goods about 16 per cent.

"Average on all sorts of goods at the probable future ruling value (say, cotton at 8d. per lb.), about 20 per cent.

"Average on sorts most exported at future ruling prices, about 17 per cent.

"It is natural that the exporter should select for shipment those articles to which the duty is most favourable, but it thus appears that, even on those sorts, he cannot escape a duty averaging about 17 per cent.

"Next in objection to the high character of the tariff comes the erratic and almost inexplicable application. To make this apparent one has only to refer to the fact that for purposes of taxation cotton fabrics are grouped in three classes, distinguished by the width and weight of the various cloths. These groups are again subjected to subdivisions, distinguished by the number of threads in the square inch, making in all, for plain goods alone, nine separate standards of tariff, each of which must be laboriously groped out by the Custom-house officers with measure, scales, and whaling-glass. Such an utterly illogical method of fixing duties leads to the most absurd inconsistencies in their application, and we thus find the ingenuity of the exporter stimulated to the utmost in order to pass his highly-taxed fabrics under a lower classification than is assigned to them; in fact, the issue of his business often depends on the success or otherwise of this deception.

"It is hard to trace the principle which has been in view in fixing these various rates, but the leading idea appears to have been that the more threads there were in the cloth the more duty it ought to pay—a principle as illogical as it is antiquated and barbarous.

"I should be the last to advocate any attempt at an adjustment or equalization of the imports and exports of the two countries on what is popularly known as the principle of reciprocity, nor could I for a moment tolerate the heresy which assumes that the importation of cheap French productions is otherwise than an absolute advantage to the British consumer and to the country at large; but at the same time I think it would hardly be treasonable to the free trade principles under the auspices of which the treaty had birth to condemn a tariff so stupid and so prohibitive in its tendency.

"In the name of reason, if we are to have a tariff for British goods, let it at least be one that can be understood, and under which one may reasonably expect commercial intercourse. So far as it applies to cotton goods, the present system is a parody on its paternity, and nothing more than a cunningly-devised prop of French protectionism.

"The time approaches when this treaty must be reconsidered and possibly revised, and it is to be hoped that on this occasion the English representatives will not be so easily dealt with—in short, that they will rather allow their negotiations to fall through than submit to the repetition of such a farce as the present scheme really is.

"The cotton manufacturers appear to be dominant as against all other industries in France. In urging their individual interests they altogether ignore the great general good conferred on their country through the export of French goods to England, and support their claims for protection by arguments that would have made Mr. Cobden shudder. Let our manufactures be equally sturdy, and insist on a decent concession of fair play, or quit the field.

"In preparing a scale of duties for the future commerce of the two nations the fact already alluded to, of identity in cost of production in each country, should be kept well in view; and it must further be remembered that the facilites for cheap production are constantly increasing in France. It would be a mere waste of time and trouble to engage in any minor modification of the existing duties. If a revision is to be made it must be broad and sweeping—such a one, in fact, as will admit of exports from this country with a reasonable chance of a market. It is even a matter of question whether the abolition of all duty would afford opportunity for the favourable exportation from this country of any but the cheaper and coarser sorts of goods. Full inquiries among those most interested in the trade tend to show that any duty averaging more than 10 per cent. on all plain fabrics would not give our exporters the remotest chance of business, and the intolerable intricacy and inconsistency of the present specific method point, without doubt, to the adoption of an *ad valorem* principle. In short, I would suggest that the present classification be entirely abolished, and a simple *ad valorem* duty of not more than 10 per cent. imposed on all plain cotton fabrics without distinction.

"Surely, the French manufacturers could not reasonably exact a greater protection, and on our part it might be unwise at present to demand a larger recognition of those free trade principles which in France are as yet but plants of tender growth."

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THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

Sole Proprietors—TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

THE COCOA (or CACAO) of MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA of LINNÆUS. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. TAYLOR BROTHERS having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED."

See following Extract from the "Globe" of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA and SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

## BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies' Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight..........1/11⅝
,, ,, 3 ,, ,, ..........1/11 7/16
,, ,, on demand..........1/11¼
,, Scotland and Ireland..........1/11 3/16
Circular Notes..........1/11¼

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight above £50 | at 1s. 11 5/8d. per Re. | |
| 4 ,, ,, | at 1s. 11 1/2d. | ,, |
| 3 ,, ,, | at 1s. 11 7/16d. | ,, |
| 2 ,, ,, | at 1s. 11 3/8d. | ,, |
| 1 ,, ,, | at 1s. 11 5/16d. | ,, |
| On demand | at 1s. 11 1/4d. | ,, |
| On Scotland and Ireland | | |
| Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight | at 1s. 11 3/16d. | ,, |

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months.......... 6 per cent.
6 do. .......... 5 ,,
3 do. .......... 3 ,,

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 6th September 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital ..........£3,200,000
Reserve Fund .......... 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee.
Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 11/16 per Rupee.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | do. | 1/11 9/16 | ,, |
| 3 | do. | 1/11 1/2 | ,, |
| 2 | do. | 1/11 7/16 | ,, |
| 1 | do. | 1/11 3/8 | ,, |
| On demand | | 1/11 5/16 | ,, |
| On Scotland | | 1/11 5/16 | ,, |

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50' and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Do. | 6 | do. | 4 |
| Do. | 12 | do. | 5 |
| Do. | 24 | do. | 6 |

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 16th October, 1869.

## FOR SALE.

PAPER FOR SALE.

PRINTING:—Royal 18 to 28 lb., Super-royal 28 lb., Double Royal 36 and 40 lb.

HAND-MADE:—Foolscap, Post, Large Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, Bank Medium 13 lb. uncut and also cut into letter paper.

MACHINE-MADE:—Foolscap 9 to 18 lb., superfine cream laid 12 to 18 lb.—Crown 8 lb., Large Post 13 and 15 lb., Medium 18 lb.—Azure laid Foolscap, Demy, Medium, Royal, and Super-royal, "extra strong" for Deeds, &c.

BLOTTING:—Superior lilac 3½ lb.

CARTRIDGE:—Cream shade rolled 25½ by 27½ in.

PACKING:—Casing 22 by 36 in. 50 lb. for Spinning Mills &c.

Apply to our Godown-keeper. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.
Forbes Street, 6th October, 1869.

PREPARED BOARDS for Flooring, Ceiling, Partitions, &c.

TONGUED AND GROOVED.

Whitewood ½ by 6½ in., ½ by 7½ in., and ¾ by 6 in., also Redwood ¾ by 6 in., and 1¼ by 6½ in.

TONGUED, GROOVED AND BEADED.

Whitewood and Redwood ½ by 6½ in.

For sale in lots of not less than 3,000 Lineal feet deliverable on Carnac Bunder.

Apply to our Godown-keeper. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.
Forbes Street.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

| | | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 Cigars | per thousand. | 90 0 | 100 0 |
| No. 2 Cheroots and Cigars | ,, | 0 | 50 0 |
| No. 3 Cigars | ,, | | 45 0 |

CLARO, light and delicately flavoured.
OSCURO, rich, aromatic, and full flavoured.
Of the same brand which has been repeatedly pronounced by competent Connoisseurs to be

THE FINEST IMPORTED.

Fresh supplies on Sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, collins patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Also,

A second-hand single horse four-seated phaeton.

The property of a Gentleman.

A full size nearly new English-built brougham with circular glasses on front, suitable for a single as well as pair of horses by Shepherd, Birmingham.

A nearly new dog-cart with lamps by McNaught & Smith.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built Mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by R. Ness, Longacre.

The properties of Gentleman.

A second-hand single-seat brougham.

Also,

2 new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.

The properties of Gentlemen.

A Mail phaeton with lamps, pole, and shaft, price Rs. 500.

The property of a Gentleman proceeded Up-country.

A first-rate English-built Malvern dog-cart, with fast-trotting English horse (known by the name of Exulsion, formerly belonging to Captain Ducat) and a set of nearly new brass mounted harness.

The above to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

A set of new plated mounted carriage harness by Peat.

Just Landed.

An English-built park phaeton with moveable driving box.

The property of a Gentleman.

3 first-rate miniature brougham by McNaught and Smith, Palliser and Starton.

Just Landed.

A first-rate new Mail phaeton painted and lined green, head with roll back, with lamps, pole, and chain by Hooper and Co., London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped four seated small open-carriage with moveable glass-shutters.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage on C. springs by Windover.

Also,

A second-hand English-built door shigram by Thorn.

Just landed ex Star of the South.

1 first-rate new English-built Malvern dog-cart lining with woollen cloth painted dark blue, Collins patent axles, leather dash and side wings.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart and carriage harnesses with double buckles plated on white metal and with double stitches and expressly made to order by a well known maker in London. Price Rs. 85 to 100 & 225.

Also,

The property of a Gentleman.

1 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones.

Also,

Properties of a Gentleman.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart, by Bennian and Healey.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One second-hand cab buggy, on C springs by James Henderson, Glasgow.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and small light park phaeton, on C. spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart, with Collenge patent axles, lacewood shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windover.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
29th October, 1869.

FOR SALE, a Jollyboat lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette." Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, an English-built MAIL PHAETON, HORSE, and HARNESS, complete.

ALSO

A second-hand SQUARE PIANO, in good condition, by Doring. Apply to MR. E. JOHNSTON, near the Jewish Synagogue, 26, Parell Road, Byculla.

FROM AUSTRALIA.—FOR SALE, a pair of thorough-bred BAY GELDINGS, 5 and 6 years of age—Pedigrees given on application. Also, one Bay Mare, 4 years; 2 Javanese Ponies; 1 Gray Gelding, 5 years; 2 young Ostriches, male and female; 4 black Swans; 1 young Kangaroo; and a fine Sow, 11 months old, weight about 200 lbs. For particulars apply to NANABHOY & SORABJEE, Dubashes, or to Captain ARKY.

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IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
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Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.
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and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies.
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D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the execution of Indents for every description of goods for Merchants and Traders abroad, for a commission of 2½ per cent., the original invoices, in all cases, being forwarded.

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LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The leading professional men of England recommend the following popular preparations of SAVORY & MOORE, who obtained the Silver Medal at the late Paris Exhibition.

FOR BREAKFAST AND LUNCH.—"PANCREATIC COCOA." —Nutritious, palatable, and indispensable to all suffering from Indigestion, Debility and Pulmonary complaints. Sold in tins of 1 lb. and upwards.

DIGESTION is restored and perfected by the use of "Pancreatine." This valuable natural product properly assimilates every kind of food and precludes nausea. Sold in Bottles as Wine and in powder.

WASTING DISEASES.—Immediate relief and permanent benefit is obtained by using "Pancreatic Emulsion." It is agreeable to the taste, and assimilates all fatty substances, Cod Liver Oil, &c. Sold in Bottles.

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DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, &c.—Jeremie's celebrated Sedative and Antispasmodic has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera. Sold in Bottles.

FOOD FOR INFANTS.—The Royal Nurseries are supplied with the food prepared by Savory & Moore. It has received the marked approval of eminent medical men for its nutritive and digestive qualities. Sold in tins ready for use.

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Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Emperor Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c.,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
See Trade Mark on every Bottle and Tin.

Sold by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

## INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

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FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—The English Assurance Company, (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at rates 20 per cent. below *all* and 25 to 50 per cent. below most, other Offices in Bombay.

LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.

HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.
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CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.
Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.
Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, for FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES.
Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722.
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This Corporation has granted Assurance on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

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Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

| Age next birth-day. | For the whole term of Life. | | Age next birth day. | For the terms of one year and seven respectively. | |
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| 40 | 48 14 0 | 44 0 0 | 45 | 34 12 0 | 38 3 4 |
| 50 | 64 2 0 | 57 11 4 | 50 | 39 10 8 | 43 13 0 |
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Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates

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Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

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Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Sciatica, Rheumatism.—The very sound of these names carries terror to the minds of all who have once experienced the torments of these direful diseases, though Holloway has pointed out a method of relief that should give the most despondent sufferer renewed courage and refreshing hope. After the afflicted parts have been duly fomented with tepid brine and carefully dried, this Ointment should be patiently and perseveringly rubbed upon the skin thus prepared for its reception, and these Pills should be taken in doses as prescribed in the "instructions." This simple course will conduct the severest forms of tic, neuralgia, rheumatism, and gout, to an easy resolution, reduce the accompanying swelling, relax the tightened tendons, and strengthen the nerveless limb.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE of HAND[illegible] and VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plated Glass and Porcelain Wares, an invoice of very rich large wall looking glasses in gilt frames, handsome velvet and Brussels carpets, an excellent self-playing organ, an English-built Malvern dog-cart with an English horse and harness complete, and a showy fleabitten Arab buggy horse.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, Fort, the property of different Gentlemen, the same comprising plated glass and porcelain wares, the very neatly open carved furniture, consisting of camp and round, dining, circular, pier, sofa, card, washing and dressing tables; easy, low, priedieu and dining-room chairs; half and full backed sofas, and conversation couches with silk and imitation leather linings and springs with drawing room chairs to match, sideboard, hat-stands, chest of drawers, wardrobes, clothes presses, large almiras, English brass and blackwood four posts bedsteads with and without matrasses and curtains, child's cot and cradle, Cleopatra couches, teapoys, an excellent self-playing organ, musical boxes, rich velvet and Brussels carpet and rugs, hanging two lights argand and globe lamps, mahogany cheval and dressing glasses, plated buggy and carriage harness, children's perambulators, screens, pictures, table ornaments, and sundries.

Also on the same day,
On account of the concerned,
An invoice of very rich large wall Looking Glasses in gilt frames.

AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

A nearly new English-built Malvern dog-cart, by McNaught and Smith, with a fast-trotting English horse and harness, complete.

One handsome fleabitten Arab buggy horse.

The above is now on view.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.
Bombay, 29th October, 1869.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

To-morrow, Saturday, the 30th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloths madapollams, jaconets, &c.

Also, a few sundry articles.

By order of Medical Storekeeper.

A quantity of medical stores such as bottles about 200,000 coloured tumblers, jars and other sundry articles.

AT 1 P. M.

One English-built brougham.
One buggy.
One bull about 2 years old.
One heifer.
Several draft and carriage horses.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, piano, chanddliers, &c.,

To-morrow Saturday, the 30th inst., Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, piano, &c., the property of a gentleman proceeded to Europe the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet, egg and pickle frames, tea set, bread basket, table candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as, a round dining table for 14 persons, sets of camp table in 2 and 3 pieces, sideboard, dining-room chairs, handsomely carved blackwood circular, pier, and sofa tables, richly carved conversation and full-backed sofas, rich drawing-room carpets, chiffoniers, whatnots, plated 8, 10 and 16 light chandeliers, single light argand lamps, English brass bedstead, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, first-rate fire-proof safes, English plated mounted harness.

The property is now on view.

NOTICE.

Under instructions from Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw and Mrs Anne Pennell the executor and executrix of the last will of the late Mrs. Eliza Phillips and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 29th day of March 1867 and expressed to be made between Ruttonjee Rustomjee alias Ruttonjee Ardaseer Wadia of the one part and the late Mrs, Eliza Phillips of the other part, Messrs Bennett & Co will put up for sale the undermentioned properties by public auction on the premises, on Wednesday the 3rd day of November next.

All that piece or parcel of Inam land or ground situate at Chinchpoogly in the Town of Bombay, together with the messuage, outhouses and buildings commonly called "Hope's Bungalow" assessed in the books of the Collector of House Assessment under No 6, standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 7,799 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East partly by the property of a Memon and partly by the property of the said Ruttonjee Rustomjee alias Ruttonjee Ardaseer Wadia, on the West by the property of the said Ruttonjee Rustomjee alias Ruttonjee Ardaseer Wadia, on the North by the property of Ragoba Crustnajee and on the South by the property of the said Ruttonjee Rustomjee alias Ruttonjee Ardaseer Wadia, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Ruttonjee Rustomjee alias Ruttonjee Ardaseer Wadia, and now in the occupation of Dorabjee Bomonjee Diracha and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers, to Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, at his office No. 1, Nesbit Lane, or to Mr. Khunderao Moroojee, Solicitor for Vendors at his Office No. 2 Hummum Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, a first-class mahogany grand square piano by Broadwood and Sons, carriages, horse, &c., at Chinchpoogly.

On Friday, the 5th proximo, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, piano, carriages, horse, &c., the property of W. L. Galpine, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

No catalogues and the property will be on view, 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTIES.

On Friday, the 5th November, at 4 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, by order of the owner, the following landed properties, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Camateepoora 14th street, containing by admeasurement 46 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the vacant ground, on the west by Cursetjee Sooklajee's street, on the north by the Camateepoora 14th street, and on the south by the sweeper's passage and registered in the books of the Collector under No. 34 C.

Also, on the same day at 5 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Camateepoora 14th street, containing by admeasurement 42 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the vacant ground, on or towards the west by a passage, on or towards the north by the Camateepoora street, and on or towards the south by the sweeper's passage, and registered in the books of the Collector under No. 34 A.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Cane and Company's Patent Freezing machine, just received from Paris, makes four pounds block of ice.

Bombay, 29th October, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

To-morrow, Saturday, the 30th inst, at 4 P. M., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises by order of Vishwasrow Shewshunkerjee, Esq., with the consent of the Mortgagor Aderjee Bazonjee Pustagia, all that piece of Government ground with the dwelling-house 3 stories high standing thereon, situate at Bhendy Bazar Parell Road, in Eduljee Cooper 2nd street, without the Fort, containing by admeasurement 111 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under No. 97, and registered under No 7 0, bounded on the east by the house of Bhicoo Mohamed Ally Gowley, on the west by Eduljee Cooper 1st street, on the north by the house of Dadabhoy Framjee Andiaroo, and on the south by Eduljee Cooper 2nd Street.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 1st November, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
4 do. do. jaconets.
3 do. do. T cloths.
5 cases grey and white dhoties

Sundry articles from the lost baggage depot of the B. B. and C. I. Railway consisting of wearing apparels, 1 box false pearls, copper pots, bedding boxes, umbrellas and sundries.

An invoice of 8 day American clocks, with and without alarms.

An do. of gold jewellery, consisting of guard, and Albert chains, &c.
30 silver watches.
50 dozens sherry.
25 do. claret.

By order of Thucker Ibbjee Oomersy, on account of Thucker Cooverjee Luckmidass.

5 bales, 250 pieces grey longcloth, 8 lbs. 40 in.

FRAMJEE HALL.

MAHALUXMEE. BREACH CANDY.

AUCTION SALE.

On Thursday, the 11th day of November 1869, at the hour of 4 in the afternoon, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to public auction on the premises, all that magnificent property situated at Mahaluxmee, known as FRAMJEE HALL, together with the extensive grounds appertaining thereto, and described in the Deeds as follows:—

All that piece of land called Conyachavur Dongery Parachy and Boricham Vareannick, situate at Mahaluxmee, without the Fort walls of Bombay, together with the messuage, bungalow, stable and premises erected and standing partly thereon, and on the leasehold land next described, which said piece of land contains by admeasurement 14,992 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by hilly ground now or formerly belonging partly to Cowasjee Hormusjee and partly to Nowrojee Meerjee, on the west by public road leading from the Breach, on the north by land of the said Nowrojee Meerjee, and on the south by the garden now or lately belonging to Madhoba Hurrychundjee, the land is entered in the Collector's Books under No. 334, and the buildings are assessed under No. 53, Breach Candy Road, and also all that piece of hilly ground being the upper part of the eastern side of the hill called by the name of Mahaluxmee Dongry, held on a renewable lease for ninety-nine years, at a monthly rent of Rs. 100, at Mahaluxmee aforesaid, containing 5816 square yards, more or less, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the property now or lately of Goolbai, widow of Jehangeer Byramjee, on the west by the properties now or lately of the said Cowasjee Hormusjee, Rustom Framna, and of the said Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, on the north by the property now or lately of the said Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, and on the south by the property now or lately of Mahadoba Hurrychundjee and Maneckjee Dadabhoy Sawyer.

The situation of this property is one of the finest that could be desired, being upon an eminence open to the sea, and to the invigorating westerly breezes—FRAMJEE HALL is too well known to require much description, but an inspection of its capacious halls and dormitories will amply reward a visit. The style of its architecture and the appliances for the comfort of occupants and the adornment of the premises generally are the best that the experience of modern talent could devise. It commands a delightful view; on the west across the sea to the horizon, and on the east, north and south over a variety of charming scenery here and there ending only with the distant mountain ranges.

The house would suit admirably for a club or place of public reception, the latter much needed on emergencies both by Government and the public, in the one case for the occupancy of the Rulers of the Country on visits of ceremony to Government, and in the other case for meetings such as those of the Philharmonic Associations, for Conversaziones, Evening Assembles. As a private residence scarce another in Bombay can be compared with it.

N. B.—For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Remington, Hore, and Langley, Solicitors, Apollo Street, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs Crawford & Co. beg to announce that they have received instructions to offer to public competition, at their rooms, on Saturday, the 20th of November next (unless previously disposed of by private treaty), the undermentioned House and Landed Property:—

Messrs Crawford & Co. invite the attention of investors to this very valuable property.

Persons desirous of building residences will find here an eligible opportunity as the land at Chinchpoogly (admeasuring 47,799 square yards) contains some of the finest sites in the island.

The ground occupies an elevated and healthy position, open to every invigorating breeze that is wafted from the ocean on the west, and commanding extensive views of the harbour on one side and the distant hills of Worlee and Mahaluxmee on the other.

Land situate at Mahim in the Island of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 542, containing by admeasurement 5,431 square yards or thereabouts, bounded towards the east by a public road, towards the west by the oart of Joseph De Cruz, towards the north by the property of one Sudannund Gunputjee, and towards the south by the property of one Succaram Wittoba.

Inam land situate at Parell, containing by admeasurement 34,500 square yards or thereabouts, bounded towards the east partly by the property of Ardaseer Hormusjee, Esq, and in other part by the property of Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, Esq, towards the west by the Parell Road, towards the north by the property of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia, Esq., and towards the south by a road leading to Lowjee Castle.

Inam land situate at Chinchpoogly, containing by admeasurement 47,799 square yards or thereabouts, bounded towards the east by the property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, Esq., towards the west by property formerly of Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia, Esq., towards the north partly by the property of one Raghoba Crustnajee, and in other part by the property of Ruttonjee Ardaseer Wadia alias Ruttonjee Rustomjee Wadia, Esq., and towards the south by the property of Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia, Esq, together with the 3 messuages thereon, known as "Barr's," "Cresswell's," and "Hope's" bungalows.

Land situate at Byramjee Homejee Lane or Street, on the west side thereof, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 99 square yards or thereabouts, bounded towards the east by the said Byramjee Homejee Lane, towards the west by the property of Motteebai, widow of the late Jehanghir Nusserwanjee Wadia, Esq., towards the north by the property of one Sudasew Wishwanath, and towards the south by the property of the late Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, Esq. together with the messuage thereon, assessed under No. 10.

The lands above described will be divided into building plots and offered for sale in lots, particulars whereof, and conditions of sale, may be obtained at the Offices of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, Solicitors, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, and the offices of the Auctioneers, Marine Street, Fort.

Bombay, 29th October 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

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